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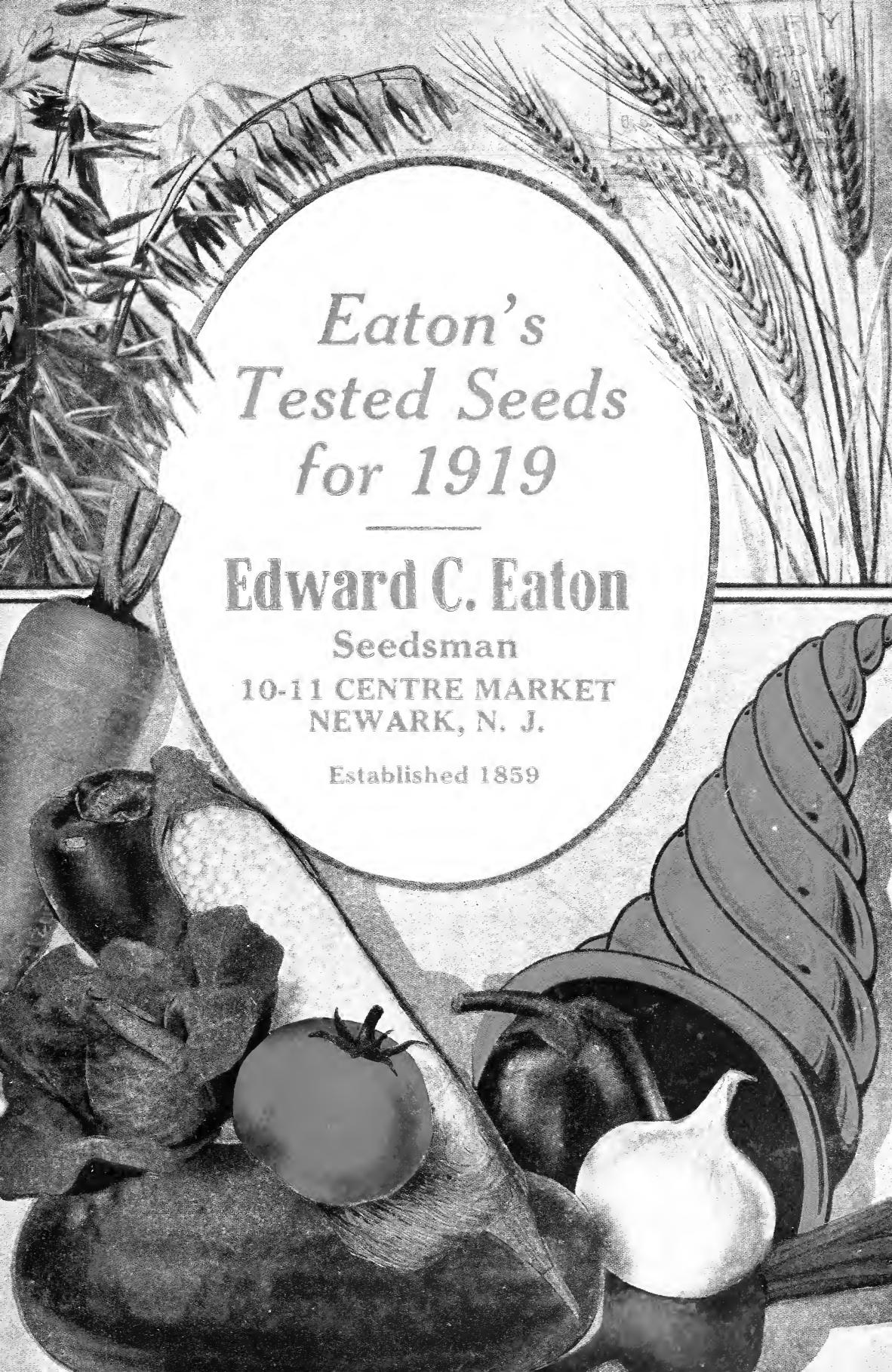
*Eaton's
Tested Seeds
for 1919*

Edward C. Eaton

Seedsman

10-11 CENTRE MARKET
NEWARK, N. J.

Established 1859



Planting, Maturity and Weight Table

This is for field planting, and where plants and roots are stated, it is necessary to have them ready before hand. The third column indicates the distance that the plants should stand in the rows, and where seed is sown they should be thinned out to this distance. The fifth column indicates maturity from the time plants are planted in the field, or seed is sown in the field. Also note that the last column is the approximate weight of seeds and not products. Time of planting and maturity is for latitude of Newark, N. J.

*Indicates that the crop can either be planted in the Spring or Fall; if in the Spring, February to April; in the Fall, August and September

	Approximate Weight of Seeds per bu in lbs.	Quantity per Acre	Distance of Rows Apart	Distance of Plants in Rows	Time to Sow or Plant	Ready to Use
Artichoke—Tubers.....	50	6 to 8 bu.	2½ ft.	2 ft.	Mar. to Apr.	Sept. to Oct.
Asparagus—Seeds.....	60	8 to 10 lbs.	15 in.	4 to 6 in.	Mar. to Apr.	3 years
Asparagus—Roots.....	.....	4,000 to 7,000	6 to 8 ft.	12 to 18 in.	Mar. to Apr.	2 years
Barley.....	48	1½ to 2 bu.	.....	.....	Sept. to Nov	July to Aug
Beans—Dwarf.....	60	1½ bu.	2½ ft.	4 to 6 in.	Apr. to Aug.	8 weeks
Beans—Navy.....	60	1 to 1 bu.	2½ ft.	6 in.	May to June	Winter
Beans—Soja.....	60	1 to 1½ bu.	Broadcast	Broadcast	May to July	Fall and Winter
Beans—Pole.....	60	½ to ½ bu.	4 ft.	3 ft.	May to June	10 weeks
Beets—Table.....	19½	6 to 8 lbs.	12 to 18 in.	4 in.	Feb. to July	1½ to 3 mo
Beets—Sugar.....	19½	5 to 6 lbs.	2½ to 3 ft.	6 to 8 in.	Apr. to June	Fall and Winter
Buckwheat.....	50	½ to 1 bu.	Broadcast	Broadcast	June to Aug.	Fall
Cabbage—Plants (early).....	54	10,000 to 14,000	30 in.	15 to 20 in.	Mar. to Apr.	June and July
Cabbage—Plants (late).....	54	7,260	3 ft.	2 ft.	July to Aug.	Fall and Winter
Carrot.....	28	3 to 4 lbs.	1 to 2 ft.	3 to 4 in.	Mar. to June	45 to 70 days
Cauliflower—Plants.....	54	8,000 to 10,000	2½ ft.	2 ft.	Mar. to Apr.	3 months
Celery—Plants.....	37	15,000 to 30,000	3 to 4 ft.	6 to 9 in.	June to Aug.	4 to 5 mo.
Clover—Red and Sapling.....	60	8 to 10 lbs.	Broadcast	Broadcast	*Feb. to Sept.	Next year
Clover—Alsike.....	60	5 to 8 lbs.	Broadcast	Broadcast	*Feb. to Sept.	Next year
Alfalfa.....	60	20 lbs.	Broadcast	Broadcast	*May to Sept.	Next year
Clover—Crimson.....	60	12 to 15 lbs.	Broadcast	Broadcast	July to Sept.	May 1
Corn—Garden.....	44 to 50	4 to 6 qts.	3 to 3½ ft.	9 to 15 in.	Apr. to July	2 to 3 mo.
Corn—Field (drills).....	56	6 to 8 qts.	3½ to 4 ft.	10 to 18 in.	Apr. to July	3 to 4 mo.
Corn—Field (checked).....	56	4 qts.	3½ to 4 ft.	3½ to 4 ft.	Apr. to July	3 to 4 mo.
Cucumber.....	39	2 lbs.	4 to 5 ft.	4 ft.	Apr. to July	2 to 2½ mo.
Egg Plant—Plants.....	39	5,000 to 6,000	3 ft.	2½ to 3 ft.	May to June	60 days
Endive.....	26	4 to 5 lbs.	18 in.	12 in.	Aug.	2 to 2½ mo
Grass Seeds—(Light).....	14	1½ to 2 bu.	Broadcast	Broadcast	*Feb. to Oct.	Next year
Grass Seeds—(Lawn).....	20	80 to 100 lbs.	Broadcast	Broadcast	*Feb. to Oct.	8 to 10 weeks
Horseradish—Roots.....	.....	12,000 to 15,000	2½ ft.	12 to 18 in.	Feb. to Mar.	6 to 8 mo
Kale—Spring.....	56	6 to 8 lbs.	Broadcast	Broadcast	*Feb. to Sept.	5 to 6 weeks
Kale—Winter.....	54	3 to 4 lbs.	Broadcast	Broadcast	July to Sept.	Fall to Spring
Kohlrabi—Plants.....	56	21,000 to 34,000	1½ to 2 ft.	10 to 12 in.	Mar. to Apr.	2½ to 3 mo.
Lettuce—Plants.....	35	40,000 to 80,000	12 to 15 in.	6 to 8 in.	*Mar. to Sept.	1½ to 2 mo
Melon—Musk.....	32	2 lbs.	4 to 6 ft.	4 to 6 ft.	May to July	2½ to 3 mo.
Melon—Water.....	35	3 lbs.	8 to 10 ft.	8 to 10 ft.	May to June	3 months
Millet—German.....	50	1 bu.	Broadcast	Broadcast	May to July	6 to 7 weeks
Mustard.....	56	4 to 5 lbs.	Broadcast	Broadcast	*Mar. to Sept.	6 to 8 weeks
Oats—Spring.....	32	1½ to 2 bu.	Broadcast	Broadcast	Mar. to Apr.	July 1
Oats—Winter.....	32	1½ to 2 bu.	Broadcast	Broadcast	*Feb. to Sept.	June 20 to July 10
Okra.....	48	8 to 10 lbs.	2½ to 3 ft.	8 to 10 in.	Apr. to May	60 to 70 days
Onions—For large bulbs.....	39	4 to 5 lbs.	12 to 14 in.	.....	Mar. to Apr.	July to Aug
Onions—For sets.....	39	40 to 50 lbs.	10 to 12 in.	.....	Mar. to Apr.	July
Onion Sets.....	32	15 to 16 bu.	12 in.	4 in.	Feb. Mar. Apr.	June
Parsley.....	42	15 lbs.	12 in.	.....	Mar. to Apr.	July
Parsnips.....	18	5 to 7 lbs.	18 in.	4 to 6 in.	Mar. to Apr.	Fall and Winter
Peas—Smooth.....	60	1½ to 2 bu.	2½ to 3 ft.	.....	Feb. to Mar.	7 weeks
Peas—Wrinkled.....	56	1½ to 2 bu.	2½ to 3 ft.	.....	Apr. to May	7 to 9 weeks
Peas—Canada Field.....	60	1½ bu.	Broadcast	Broadcast	Feb. to Apr.	June 15
Peas—Cow.....	60	1½ bu.	Broadcast	Broadcast	May to Aug.	3 months
Pepper—Plants.....	28	11,000 to 14,000	30 in.	15 to 18 in.	May 15	2 to 2½ mo.
Potatoes—(Early).....	60	8 to 12 bu.	27 in.	10 to 12 in.	Mar. to Apr.	June to July
Potatoes—(Late).....	60	8 to 10 bu.	30 in.	15 to 18 in.	July to Aug.	Oct. to Nov.
Sweet Potato—Plants.....	45	7,000 to 8,000	3 ft.	20 to 24 in.	May 15	Sept. to Winter
Pumpkin.....	24	2 lbs.	8 to 10 ft.	8 to 10 ft.	May	Fall
Radish.....	56	8 to 10 lbs.	10 to 15 in.	3 in.	Feb. to Aug	24 to 40 days
Rape.....	56	6 to 8 lbs.	Broadcast	Broadcast	*Feb. to Sept.	6 to 8 weeks
Rhubarb—Roots.....	.....	5,000 to 7,000	4 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	Feb. to Apr.	Next year
Rye.....	56	1 to 2 bu.	Broadcast	Broadcast	Aug. to Nov.	April 20
Salsify.....	18	6 to 8 lbs.	1½ to 2 ft.	3 to 4 in.	Mar. to Apr.	Fall and Winter
Spinach—Early.....	48	15 to 20 lbs.	Broadcast	Broadcast	*Feb. to Sept.	8 weeks
Squash—Spring.....	26	3 lbs.	4 ft.	3 ft.	May	July
Squash—Winter.....	22	2 lbs.	6 to 8 ft.	6 to 8 ft.	May to June	Fall and Winter
Teosinte.....	46	3 to 5 lbs.	3 to 3½ ft.	8 to 10 in.	May to June	Aug. to Oct.
Tobacco—Plants.....	35	4,800 to 5,000	3 to 3½ ft.	2½ to 3 ft.	May to June	Sept. to Oct
Tomato—Plants.....	20	2,700 to 3,600	4 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	May to July	July until frost
Turnip.....	56	1½ to 2 lbs.	Broadcast	Broadcast	*Feb. to Sept.	1½ to 2 mo.
Velveth.....	50	50 lbs.	Broadcast	Broadcast	Aug. to Oct.	May
Wheat.....	60	1 to 1½ bu.	Broadcast	Broadcast	Sept. to Oct	June 20

VEGETABLE SEEDS

THE ultimate aim of any catalogue is to sell goods. In this respect we do not claim our intention in publishing this Annual differs from that of others. It is always a pleasure to fill orders which result from people having seen our catalogue. However, our purpose, by no means an unselfish one, is primarily to induce people to take a permanent interest in Gardening.

It is our wish to have this book the standard guide to Gardening rather than a mere list of prices. The descriptions of the varieties of Vegetables and Flowers have been written with the aim of making them of real assistance to you in deciding what you want to grow. The cultural directions should be a help in successfully caring for what you have decided to plant.

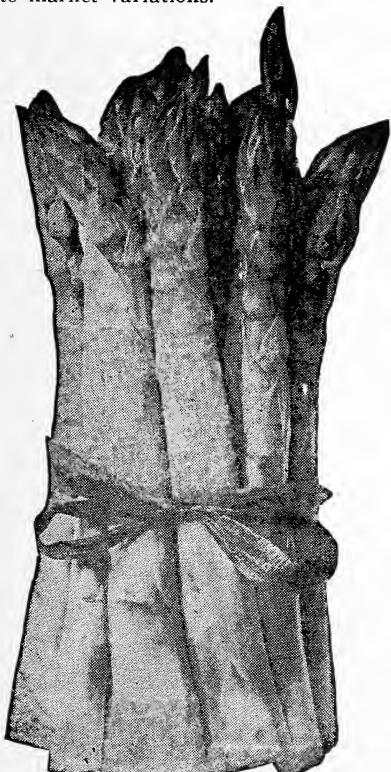
We take every possible precaution that suggests itself to us, to insure all our stocks being of good germinating power, and of strong vitality, full and thorough tests being made of each and every variety which we offer for sale, and any stocks which do not prove entirely satisfactory in these tests are thrown out; yet, when so many conditions, both of weather and manner of planting, over none of which we have any control, enter into consideration, it is manifestly impossible for us to guarantee a satisfactory germination under any and all conditions. Consequently—

EDWARD C. EATON gives no warranty, express or implied, as to the description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter, of any seeds, bulbs, or plants they send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the goods are not accepted on these terms and conditions, they may be returned, and any money which has been paid for same will be refunded.

CASH should accompany every order. We will be responsible for money sent us by Postoffice Order, Express Money Order, Bank Draft or by Registered Letter. Every postmaster is required to register any letter on payment of 10 cents extra postage. The cost of remitting may, on all orders over \$1.00, be deducted from the amount sent. Amounts of \$1.00 or less may be sent by ordinary letter.

POSTAGE STAMPS SAME AS CASH. When notes are not obtainable, or to make proper change, we accept postage stamps same as cash, for small amounts 3-cent stamps preferred).

PRICES here given are all subject to market variations.



Barr's Mammoth Asparagus.

DOMESTIC PARCEL POST RATES Within the U. S. and Possessions, Zones from Newark, N. J.

	For First Pound Allow	For Each Additional Pound Add
First Zone, within 50 miles.....	\$0 05	\$0 01
Second Zone, within 50 to 150 miles.....	05	01
Third Zone, within 150 to 300 miles.....	06	02
Fourth Zone, within 300 to 600 miles.....	07	04
Fifth Zone, within 600 to 1000 miles.....	08	06
Sixth Zone, within 1000 to 1400 miles.....	09	08
Seventh Zone, within 1400 to 1800 miles.....	11	10
Eighth Zone, over 1800 miles.....	12	12

ASPARAGUS

CULTURE.—Sow one ounce for sixty feet of drill. Sow in March or April, in rows one foot apart. When two years old transplant into permanent beds, which should be well and deeply manured, and trenched to the depth of two feet. Set the plants (in rows) from three to four feet apart, and two feet in the rows, spreading out the roots, and covering from six to eight inches. On the approach of winter cover with manure or compost; fork the beds early in the spring, and apply a dressing of salt. Cut for use the second year after planting in permanent beds.

BARR'S PHILA. MAMMOTH. This popular sort throws strong, well developed, green shoots the entire season. A general favorite with truckers. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

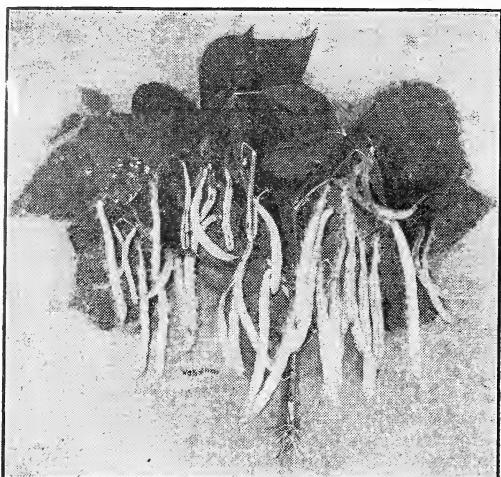
PALMETTO. Generally considered a very desirable variety. Very large, even and regular in growth. Immensely productive and of good appearance. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 75c.

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE. A standard variety. Produces white shoots that remain white as long as fit for use. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

(All 2-year-old strong roots.) 100. 1000.

Palmetto	\$1.00	\$7.00
Conover's Colossal	1.00	7.00
Columbian Mammoth White.....	1.25	8.00
Barr's Mammoth	1.00	7.00
Donald's Elmira	1.00	7.00
Giant Argenteuil	1.00	7.00



Bountiful Beans.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

CULTURE.—A variety of the Cabbage family, possessing the peculiarity of bearing upon its stem or stalk from 50 to 100 buds resembling miniature Cabbage heads. The leaves composing these heads resemble Savoy Cabbage in their crumpled texture and also in their color. The heads or buds, from 1 to 2 inches in diameter, form one of the most delicious garden vegetables, only equalled by the Cauliflower. Treat same as Cabbage. Autumn-grown Sprouts, drilled in May and transplanted in July generally do best, as the plants are quite hardy and the buds mellow under frost.

HERCULES. Very large sprouts; a great favorite. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00.

IMP. HALF DWARF. Carefully grown strain; very hardy; compact sprouts of good quality. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00.

BROCCOLI

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

CULTURE.—A plant much resembling the Cauliflower, and like it derived from the wild Cabbage. Broccoli requires a longer season to develop than Cauliflower. It has more numerous and stiffer leaves, and the heads are smaller.

LARGE EARLY WHITE. Large white head, resembling Cauliflower. We offer an especially fine strain of Early White Broccoli, and strongly recommend its more general culture. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

BUSH BEANS

GREEN PODDED VARIETIES

CULTURE.—About the first of May, if the ground is perfectly warm, select a warm, dry, sheltered spot, dig and manure slightly; make drills 2 inches deep and 18 inches apart; drop the Beans 3 inches apart in the drills, and cover not more than 2 inches deep. Hoe well in dry weather to keep down the weeds. Sow every two weeks for a succession. One quart to 100 feet of drill; one bushel to the acre, in drills.

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD. A very hardy, stocky vine, pods long, round and green in color, of exceptionally fine quality and stringless throughout its entire growth. About a week earlier than Red Valentine and much more prolific. Pkt. 15c; pt. 45c; qt. 80c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$3.00.

BLACK VALENTINE. This excellent variety is a great improvement over the old standard early Red Valentine, being one-third longer than that variety with pods perfectly round and straight and of excellent quality. It also has the additional advantage of being suitable for both early and late planting, and is extremely hardy. It will withstand early and late frost, is an excellent shipper, a large yielder, and of very handsome appearance. Pkt. 15c; pt. 35c; qt. 70c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$2.50.

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD. This new bean produces a vine similar to Red Valentine, but develops pods to an edible condition in 42 days, about 4 days earlier than Valentine. The pods are green, not quite so round as Valentine, and less curved. The pods are stringless, absolutely so, this quality placing the variety at the top of the list among table beans. Pkt. 15c; pt. 40c; qt. 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$2.75.

BOUNTIFUL. An improved "Long Yellow Six Weeks," producing more, better and larger pods, which are tender and of very fine quality. The plant is remarkably handsome and of thrifty growth, and is practically rust proof. It is very hardy, extremely early, very prolific and bears continuously for several weeks. The pods are of large size, broad, flat, extra long, very uniform in shape, solid, meaty, absolutely stringless and of delicious flavor. In demand both Philadelphia and New York markets. Pkt. 15c; pt. 40c; qt. 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$2.75.

EXTRA EARLY REFUGEE. Very much earlier than the Old Style Refugee or 1000 to 1, being fit to eat 48 days from planting. More dwarf and compact in growth, while the pods are round, solid, tender and excellent quality. Pkt. 15c; pt. 35c; qt. 65c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$2.50.



Burpee's Stringless Green Pod



REFUGEE, or 1000 to 1. The vines are large, spreading, exceedingly hardy with small leaves, very late and bear long cylindrical green pods of excellent quality. Highly esteemed for late planting and for use as Pickles. Pkt. 15c; pt. 40c; qt. 75c; ½pk. \$2.75.

EXTRA EARLY RED VALENTINE. Hardy, pods light green, and semi-transparent, round and slightly curved. Succulent, prolific, and quite free from strings, continuing long in an edible condition, 46 days from planting to first picking. Pkt. 15c; pt. 40c; qt. 70c; ½pk. \$2.75.

profusion of highly beautiful, soft green pods 7 to 8 inches long, straight and round. When cooked the flavor is exquisitely delicious. The plant grows 14 to 16 inches high (early 6 weeks) and ripens uniformly. Market gardeners give preference to this over other varieties. Pkt. 15c; pt. 40c; qt. 75c; ½pk. \$2.75.

DWARF HORTICULTURAL. Vines very productive, compact, upright, with large leaves. Pods medium length, cylindrical, curved, with splashes of bright red on a yellowish ground. Excellent shell bean. Pkt. 15c; pt. 40c; qt. 75c; ½pk. \$2.75.

LARGE WHITE MARROW, or **MOUNTAIN**. Vines large, slender, spreading, with short runners and small leaves; beans large, clear white, ovoid, cooking very dry and mealy. Pkt. 15c; pt. 35c; qt. 65c; ½pk. \$2.50.

GODDARD, or **BOSTON FAVORITE**. Colors red when ripe and one of the finest shell beans ever introduced. Pkt. 15c; pt. 35c; qt. 65c; ½pk. \$2.50.

Two Wonderful New Bush Lima Beans

CULTURE.—Plant as soon as warm weather has fairly set in; soil should be light and rich; drills 2 feet apart; covering about 2 inches.

THE "BURPEE-IMPROVED" BUSH is a distinct "New Creation." It shows a most remarkable advance and its discovery is of incalculable value. It differs from the best strains of Burpee's Bush Lima in having uniformly much larger pods, producing more beans, while both pods and beans are not only larger in size but also considerably earlier. Pkt. 15c; pt. 50c; qt. 90c; ½pk. \$3.25.

The "Burpee-Improved" produces magnificent crops of pods which measure from 5 to 6 inches long by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide.

FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA is altogether unique, and has created the greatest "sensation" of any vegetable ever presented. Until its introduction two years ago, nothing like it had ever been seen before! It was created by Nature as a single sport in a field of the Challenger Pole Lima in 1903. Nearly double the size of Potato Bush or Dreer's Bush Lima. Pkt. 15c; pt. 50c; qt. 90c; ½pk. \$3.25.

KUMERLE, or **DREER'S BUSH LIMA**. The pods are short but "fat," containing 3 to 4 very thick short beans, closely packed. Later in maturing pods than the Burpee's Bush Lima, but the plants are productive, beans easily shelled and of excellent flavor if gathered early. Plants are not upright but trail over the soil to a width of 3 feet. This is not wanted when it is possible to get seed of the unique new Fordhook Bush Lima! Pkt. 15c; pt. 50c; qt. 85c; ½pk. \$3.25.

Fordhook Bush Lima.

NITROGERM—The Original and Genuine Seed Inoculant. A preparation of high-bred nitrogen-gathering bacteria in sealed bottles, ready to use with water added according to directions. Specially prepared for Garden Beans. Price: Per acre bottle, \$2.00; 5-acre bottle, \$7.50; Garden size, 50 cts. per bottle.



Davis White Wax Beans.

BUSH LIMA BEANS—Continued

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA. A dwarf or bush form of the large climbing lima. Pods and seeds are of full lima size. The strain which I control is of uniformly dwarf or bushy habit. Plant grows 18 to 20 inches high, and has an erect branching stem. The common yield is from 50 to 200 marketable pods per plant. The size and luscious flavor of the bean are exactly the same as with the climbing lima types. Pkt. 15c; pt. 50c; qt. 90c; ½pk. \$3.25.

WOOD'S PROLIFIC BUSH LIMA. This is a handsome, early and very prolific type of the original bush lima beans. The claim is made that it is the most valuable improvement introduced since the first bush lima made its appearance. Of fine table quality. Pkt. 15c; pt. 40c; qt. 75c; ½pk. \$2.90.

Wax Podded Varieties

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX. Hardy and productive, pods long, broad, thick, flat and of a delicate waxy yellow, of excellent quality, and with no string in the early growth; ready for table 48 days from planting. Pkt. 15c; pt. 50c; qt. 90c; ½pk. \$3.25.

GOLDEN EYE WAX. Combines hardiness and productiveness with fine quality. A strong growing bush variety of remarkable vigor and freedom from rust. The pods are meaty and well filled, thick, flat when young, and semi-round later; a very desirable variety. Pkt. 15c; pt. 50c; qt. 90c; ½pk. \$3.25.

REFUGEE WAX. A perfect Refugee with wax pods. Pods long, round, and of a golden yellow color. One of the earliest, quality excellent, and is fit for picking 57 days from planting. A very fine cooking bean. Pkt. 15c; pt. 50c; qt. 90c; ½pk. \$3.25.

DAVIS WHITE WAX. This bean is adapted alike for the canner, market gardener, shipper or amateur. The dry bean is large, kidney-shaped, and white in color, making it one of the best for cooking in a dry state. Pods are long, meaty, flat in shape, and of a beautiful yellow color and fair quality. Pkt. 15c; pt. 40c; qt. 75c; ½pk. \$2.75.

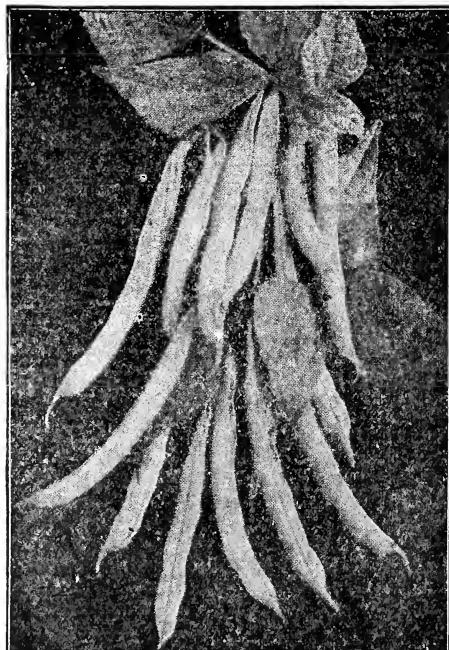
GOLDEN WAX. The old standard wax sort. Productive and early, with yellow semi-round pods of good quality, ready to pick 49 days from planting. Pkt. 15c; pt. 45c; qt. 80c; ½pk. \$3.00.

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX. Rust proof, an improvement on the old style Golden Wax. Pod is semi-round, yellow, of good quality and has no string. Ready for picking 47 days from planting. Pkt. 15c; pt. 45c; qt. 80c; ½pk. \$3.00.

CURRIES' RUST PROOF WAX. An excellent Wax Bean in every respect. Rust proof, tender, thick flat pods of very good quality. Very little string in early stages, developing a little when nearing maturity. Fit for table use 47 days from planting. Pkt. 15c; pt. 40c; qt. 75c; ½pk. \$2.75.

PENCIL POD BLACK WAX. Pencil Pod Black Wax grows a taller, stronger and more vigorous bush than the Improved Prolific Black Wax, which is one of its parents. The other parent is the Round Pod Refugee or Thousand to One, and from this latter source the Pencil Pod Black Wax gets much of its vigor, hardiness and productiveness, and its long, slender, straight, handsome pod, shaped very much like a pencil. Pkt. 15c; pt. 50c; qt. 85c; ½pk. \$3.25.

PROLIFIC BLACK WAX. The old standard Black Wax Bush Bean. It is so good that it is worthy of special notice. The pods are round, brittle, of handsome golden yellow color, and of buttery flavor when cooked. Pkt. 15c; pt. 50c; qt. 85c; ½pk. \$3.25.



Golden Eye Wax.

BEANS—WAX PODDED VARIETIES

Continued.

HODSON WAX. Hodson Wax, the largest flat podded and surest rust proof wax bean. Pods straight, averaging 7 inches long, a very late but very vigorous vine, and the greatest yielder we have ever seen. Pkt. 15c; pt. 40c; qt. 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$2.75.

ROUND POD KIDNEY, or BRITTLE WAX. This new round podded wax bean has attained the top notch among beans of this class. Producing unusually large round pods 5 to 6 inches in length, which are very solid, meaty and tender, free from string, breaking brittle, the flavor is unsurpassed. An excellent sort for all purposes. Pkt. 15c; pt. 50c; qt. 90c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$3.50.

POLE BEANS

We supply packets of Pole Beans at 15 cts. each, postpaid; other quantities NOT prepaid; add postage at zone rate 1 lb. per pint, 2 lbs. per quart.

CULTURE.—Sow as the soil becomes warm and dry, from the first part of May (for all except Limas) to the latter part of May, in hills 4 feet apart each way. Limas should not be planted until warm weather has fairly set in. One quart of Limas will plant about 100 hills, allowing four or five Beans to a hill, and of the smaller sorts, about 200 hills. Poles 8 to 10 feet long should be firmly set in the hills before planting seed.

KENTUCKY WONDER. Vine vigorous, climbing well, very productive, dry beans, long, oval, dun-colored. Pkt. 15c; pt. 40c; qt. 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$3.00.

SCARLET RUNNER. A great favorite, both ornamental and useful. Pkt. 15c; pt. 50c; qt. 90c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$3.50.

HORTICULTURAL POLE. Beans large, ovate, splashed and spotted with wine red, and of the highest quality, either green or dry. Pkt. 15c; pt. 45c; qt. 80c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$3.00.

DUTCH CASE KNIFE. Vines moderately vigorous, climbing well, but twining more loosely than some, and so may be used for a corn hill bean. Pkt. 15c; pt. 45c; qt. 80c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$3.00.

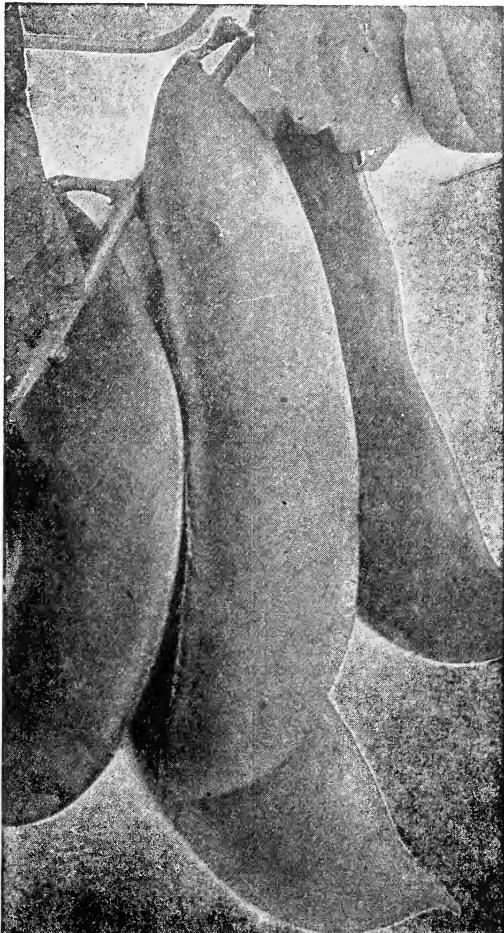
WHITE CREESEBACK. This variety is especially valuable for its extreme earliness. Pkt. 15c; pt. 40c; qt. 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$3.00.

LAZY WIFE. Immensely popular everywhere. Pkt. 15c; pt. 50c; qt. 90c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$3.50.

POLE LIMA BEANS

CULTURE.—Limas should not be planted until warm weather has fairly set in. One quart of Limas will plant about 100 hills, allowing four or five Beans to a hill, and of the smaller sorts, about 200 hills. Poles 8 to 10 feet long should be firmly set in the hills before planting seed.

DREER'S IMPROVED. Also called Challenger Lima, Potato Lima, etc. Of peculiar shape, being thick and plump rather than flat and oval. It is a very "meaty" bean, of excellent flavor and high table quality. The beans are delicious. When green they nearly equal the ordinary large lima bean in size, but are thicker, sweeter and more tender. They remain green in the pod a long time after maturing. The pods, which are borne in clusters, average 4 or 5 inches in length, and each pod contains 4 or 5 thick beans, squared at the ends by pressure. The beans are easily shelled. Pkt. 15c; pt. 45c; qt. 80c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$3.00.



Dreer's Improved Pole Lima.

KING OF THE GARDEN. This old standard sort is one of the best for main crop. It is vigorous in growth and immensely productive. The vine begins to produce pods near the foot of the pole, and the bearing season continues without interruption until frost. The pods are large, numerous and well filled, and the beans are of mammoth size. The handsome pods often attain a length of 5, 6, 7 or even 8 inches, with 5 or 6 full and perfectly formed beans in each pod. Pkt. 15c; pt. 45c; qt. 80c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$3.00.

CARPENTERIA POLE. Large; thicker than ordinary Pole Limas; vigorous grower. Very large flat beans; $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, broad, medium green. Seed very large, ovoid, flat, with slight tinge of green. Pkt. 15c; pt. 45c; qt. 80c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$3.00.

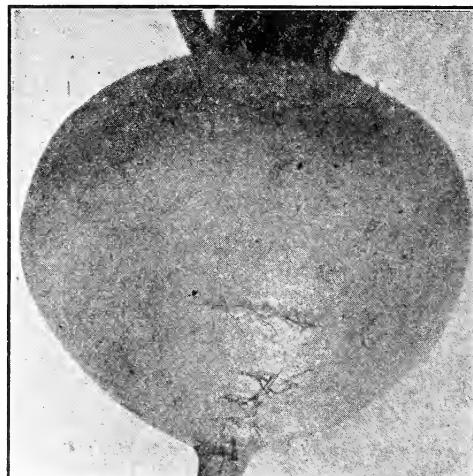
EARLY LEVIATHAN. An early variety of large size, equal in this respect to main crop varieties. The pods differ from those of other early pole limas in being straighter and longer. The pods hang out from the foliage in large clusters; I have frequently seen 5 to 10 in a cluster, each containing from 4 to 6 large beans to the pod. An excellent home or market sort, giving satisfaction everywhere. Pkt. 15c; pt. 45c; qt. 80c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$3.00.

TABLE BEETS

CULTURE.—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked (one ounce to 50 feet of drill, 5 or 6 lbs. to the acre), and every two weeks after for a succession up to the first week of July. For general crop, sow about the middle of May. The soil should be light, sandy loam, well enriched with stable manure and plowed and harrowed until very fine. Sow in drills 1 foot to 15 inches apart, and when well up, thin to from 4 to 6 inches. The young Beets with their tops, pulled out of the row, are excellent used as a spinach. For this purpose, sow frequently and use when of the size of a hickory nut.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN. The name of this variety is misleading, as it resembles the Egyptian only in its extreme earliness. Tops small. The roots are flattened globe shaped and very smooth. Exterior color of root bright red. The flesh of our strain is bright vermillion-red, zoned with a lighter shade, very sweet, tender and of excellent quality. One of the best for early planting outdoors. Much used for bunching. It becomes fit for use earlier than any other variety, but it is not as well suited as the Egyptian for forcing in hotbeds or for transplanting. Our stock is exceptionally uniform in shape and color, and is earlier than the older strains which are similar in shape but show the purplish red color. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.25.

DETROIT DARK RED. We believe this is the best beet for the market and home garden, and on account of its uniformly deep rich color the



Crosby's Egyptian Beet.

most desirable for canning. Tops small, upright in growth. Leaves dark green, shaded with red. Root medium sized, globular or nearly round, very smooth and of dark red color. Flesh deep vermillion-red, zoned with a brighter shade of the same color. Very desirable for bunching. Careful comparisons with all prominent varieties in this country and Europe prove it the most uniform beet in shape and size, and most attractive in color. Purity unsurpassed. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; 1 lb. \$2.50.

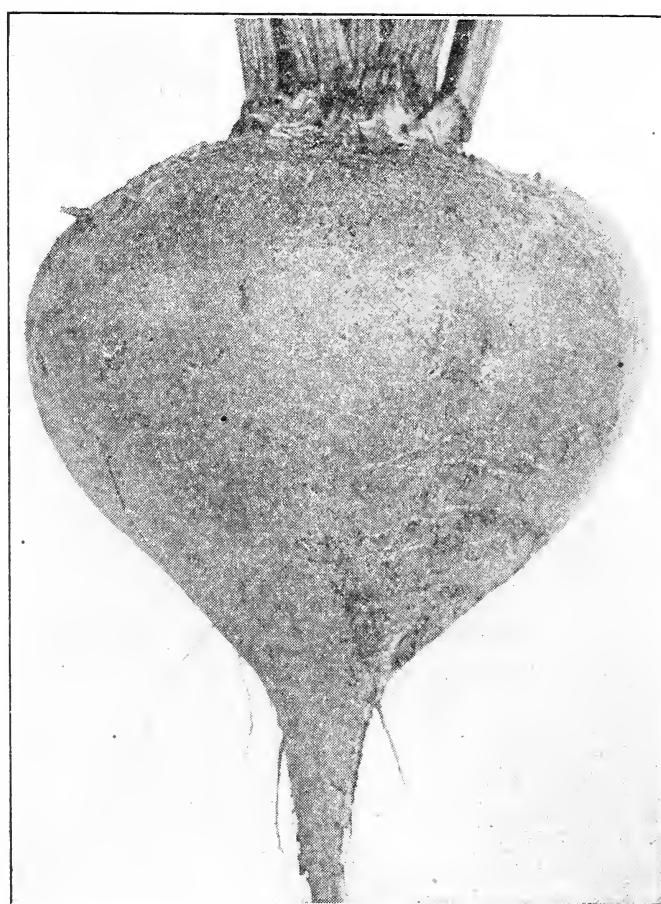
CRIMSON GLOBE. One of the finest yet introduced. Roots not large, but very handsome. Round; clean, smooth surface. Leaves very small, with slender stems. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.25.

EARLY EGYPTIAN. The well-known early variety. Color extra dark, shape flat, quality excellent. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c; 1 lb. \$2.00.

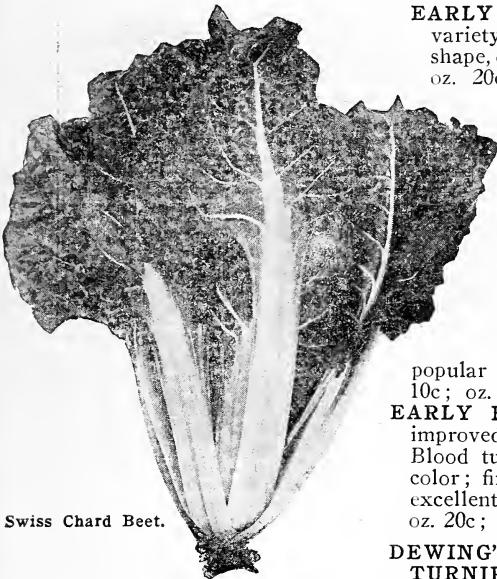
BASTIANS. Extra early variety, much esteemed by market men East and South. Color light. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00.

EATON'S HALF LONG BLOOD
One of the best for winter use. Roots only half as long as Long Blood, but weigh as much on account of thickness. Always smooth and handsome; their rich dark red flesh very sweet, crisp and tender, never becoming woody, even in exposed portions. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; 1 lb. \$2.25.

LONG SMOOTH BLOOD. Standard long late sort. Dark, blood-red flesh, quality fine. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.40.



Detroit Dark Red Beet.



Swiss Chard Beet.

EARLY BASSANO. Good early variety, similar to Egyptian in shape, of lighter color. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1b. \$2.25.

SWISS CHARD, or SILVER. Used for its leaves. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1b. \$1.80.

EATON'S EARLY BLOOD TURNIP. Is the best sort for general crop. In quality one of the finest, exceedingly dark, shape globular, having only one tap root. Very popular with market men. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; 1b. \$2.50.

EARLY BLOOD TURNIP. An improved variety of the Early Blood turnip, of deep, blood-red color; fine form and flavor. An excellent market sort. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1b. \$2.00.

DEWING'S EARLY BLOOD TURNIP. A good variety for

main crop. Keeps well. Like Edmund's, but lighter color. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1b. \$2.00.

LENTZ TURNIP. Of similar size and shape to the Bastian Turnip; top small. Early and profitable. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1b. \$2.00.

EARLY ECLIPSE. A very early maturing beet, especially desirable for the home garden. Top of medium size. Root nearly globular, with a small tap and small collar. Flesh bright red, zoned with white; very sweet and crisp and tender, especially when young. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1b. \$2.00.



Mammoth Prize Long Red.

Sugar Beets and Mangel-Wurzels For Stock Feeding

MAMMOTH PRIZE LONG RED. This is the heaviest cropping and largest of all mangels. The roots grow from one-half to two-thirds above the surface, and are frequently two or more feet in length by six inches in diameter. Dark, richly colored foliage, skin bright dark red; flesh white with veined rings of rose-pink. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; 1b. \$1.50.

GOLDEN TANKARD. A smooth yellow-fleshed mangel; the roots are of large diameter, tapering quickly at the bottom, which is quite broad, with only a small tap-root. It grows largely above the soil, and is easily harvested. It yields an enormous bulk on good land, and can be grown closely in rows. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; 1b. \$1.50.

ORANGE GLOBE. The roots are of a true globe shape, from 6 to 8 inches in diameter. Skin rich orange-yellow; flesh white with lemon-yellow rings—sweet and solid. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; 1b. \$1.50.

Write for Special Prices in Large Lots.

We offer the following standard sorts of Mangel Wurzel seeds, all pure and true to name, at a uniform price.

Mammoth Long Red

Golden Tankard

White French Sugar

Norbiton Giant

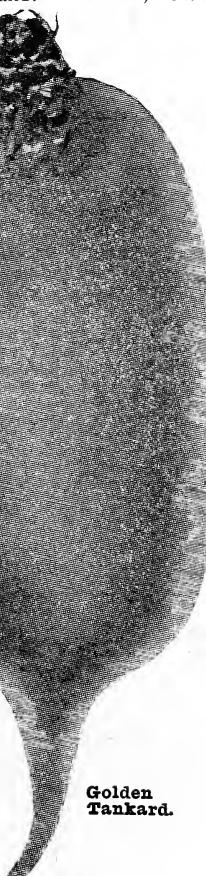
Gate Post

White French Sugar

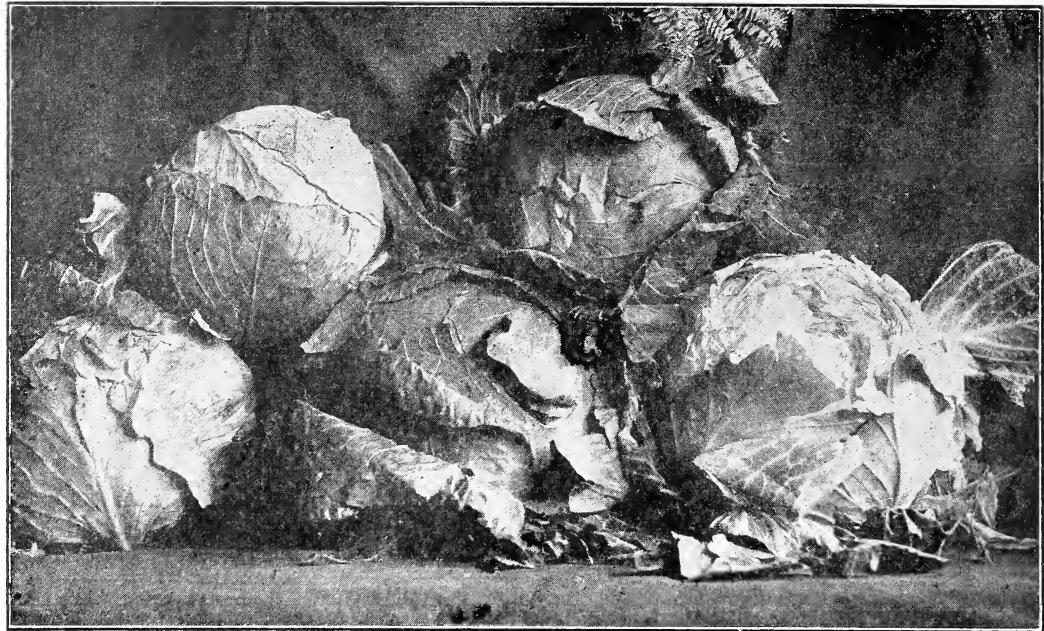
Yellow Globe

Giant Yellow Intermediate

Lane's Imperial White Sugar



Golden Tankard.



Eaton's Premium Late Flat Dutch Cabbage.

CABBAGE

CULTURE.—Soil for Cabbage should be rich and heavy loam, with good drainage. On such soil, with an abundance of stable or **EATON'S COMPLETE MANURE**, excellent crops are sure to be grown. For early Spring, sow in Fall not too early, for the plants are liable to bolt in the Spring, instead of heading. In a month the plants will be fit to transplant to coldframes, where they are wintered, taking care in planting to set the young plants down to the first leaves. Transplant in Spring as soon as the ground can be worked, setting the plants 2 feet apart one way and from 12 to 18 inches the other, according to the variety. If it is desirable to economize space, lettuce, or radish may be sown between the rows, as they will be out of the way before the Cabbage needs the room. For late or winter crop, the seed is sown in May, and the plants set out in July. In this case, they are set in rows 2 by 3 feet, so as to work them with a horse and cultivator.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD CABBAGE.

The most popular of the pointed head varieties. Exceedingly early, a good cropper, heads of good size, solid and uniform. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.00; lb. \$11.00.

EARLY SPRING CABBAGE. The earliest flat head, nearly as early as Jersey Wakefield. Yields more than the early pointed heads. Solid, uniform and finely grained heads. Stem is short and extends but little into the head. Entire free from any rankness of flavor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 70c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00; lb. \$7.50.

EARLY WINNIGSTADT. An early pointed head variety of excellent quality, not as early as Wakefield but larger. Pkt. 10c; oz. 70c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00; lb. \$7.50.

COPENHAGEN MARKET. The earliest large round-headed cabbage yet introduced. Head exceptionally large for so early a variety, very solid and of most excellent quality. Plant vigorous but compact, with short stem and few outer leaves which are of rather upright growth. Leaves medium light green, nearly round, comparatively thick and smooth. A most excellent sort both for the home garden and the market gardening trade. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.80; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$5.00; lb. \$18.00.

EATON'S PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH. This variety of late cabbage is a standard in all sections for winter use. Makes large solid head which keeps long without bursting; adapted to more varied climate than any variety we grow. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50; lb. \$8.50.

LARGE WAKEFIELD, or CHARLESTON.

The heads are of similar form, although not so pointed, but of equal solidity as the original Jersey Wakefield, while they grow half again as large, reaching full size about ten days later. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.75; lb. \$11.00.

ALL HEAD EARLY. The plant of this excellent sort is compact, with few outer leaves which are smooth and rather thick; stem short. Head very large for so early a variety, very solid, flat, but very deep and uniform in size and shape. Well adapted for kraut. By planting late it can be used also as a winter cabbage. Our strain is of special value. Pkt. 10c; oz. 80c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25; lb. \$8.00.

SUREHEAD. One of the most reliable main crop cabbages. The plant has a short stem and many outer leaves. Head large, thick, somewhat flattened, very solid and uniform in size and color. Our stock is the best obtainable and will produce with certainty uniformly large, fine heads. Pkt. 10c; oz. 80c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25; lb. \$8.00.

IMPROVED AMERICAN SAVOY. The best of the main crop and late Savoys for home use or the market. The plant is vigorous, with stem of medium length, has densely and uniformly crumpled leaves and is very sure heading. The head is larger, more solid and better than sorts that have been offered as Perfection, Green Globe, or Drumhead Savoy. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.75; lb. \$10.00.

SUCCESSION. This popular second-early sort is about ten days later than Henderson's Early Summer, larger in growth and head more uniform; an excellent keeper. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50; lb. \$9.00.

ALL SEASONS. The heads are extremely hard and solid, round, flattened on top, and ready to market nearly as early as Early Summer, while considerably larger in size. It is called "All Seasons" because it is as good for autumn or winter as for early summer. Pkt. 10c; oz. 80c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25; lb. \$8.00.

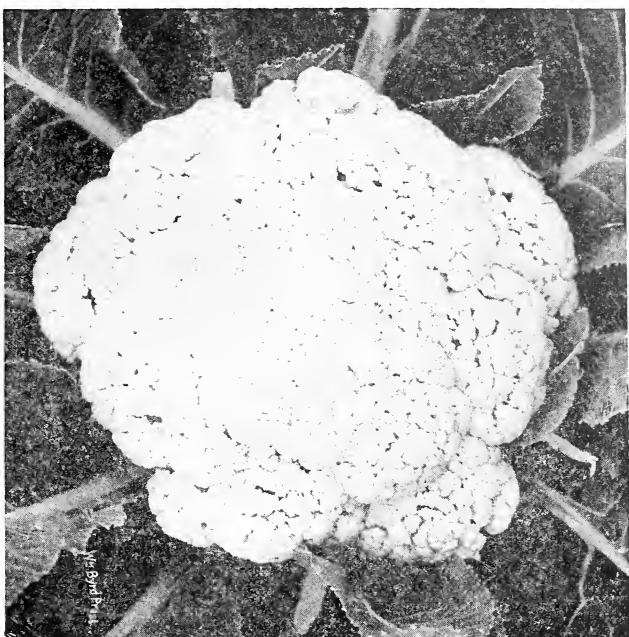
MAMMOTH ROCK RED. The largest heading of any red sort. Heads are hard, of deep red color, quality excellent. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50; lb. \$10.00.

RED DRUMHEAD. The standard pickling variety. A good keeper. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25; lb. \$9.50.

HENDERSON'S EARLY SUMMER. A standard summer variety. Heads large and solid. Pkt. 10c; oz. 90c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25; lb. \$8.00.

FOOTLER'S EARLY BRUNSWICK. An early fall variety, well known and popular. Pkt. 15c; oz. 80c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25; lb. \$8.00.

HOLLANDER, or DANISH BALL HEAD. Very heady, handsome, very solid, of fine quality, and as one of the best keepers it is particularly desirable for distant markets or for late spring use. The plant is vigorous, compact growing, with stem of medium length, and exceedingly hardy in resisting cold and dry weather. The leaves are few but rather large, thick, smooth, bluish green covered with whitish bloom. The head is medium sized, round, very solid and stands shipment better than any other late sort. We offer seed of our own growing which, judging from recent trials, will produce more uniformly typical heads than can be grown from the best stock obtainable elsewhere. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.80; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$5.00; lb. \$18.00.



Eaton's Early Snowball Cauliflower.

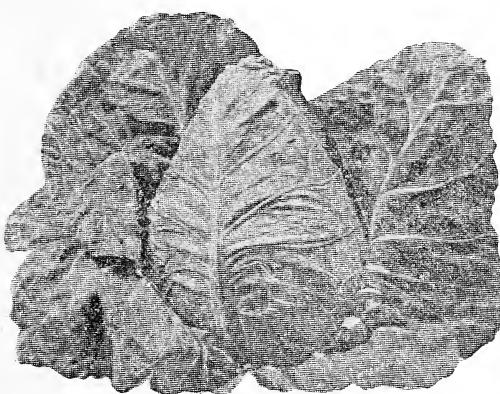
CAULIFLOWER

CULTURE.—Sow the seed in a hotbed in January or February, and when the plants are large enough transplant three inches apart in boxes or in other hotbeds until time to plant out. If hardened off they are seldom injured by planting out as early as the ground can be properly prepared, $\frac{2}{3}$ feet apart each way. Keep them well hoed and bring the earth gradually up to their stems, watering freely in dry weather, and especially when they begin to head. The cauliflower succeeds best when planted in frames at the close of winter and brought to maturity before the summer heat sets in. The late varieties mature in the autumn and are sown and managed similar to winter cabbage.

EATON'S EARLY SNOWBALL. Leading cauliflower among cauliflower growers; unquestionably the purest strain of "Snowball" cauliflower seed to be had. Heads uniform, of desirable market size and of snowy whiteness. After seven years' competitive tests it is pronounced by expert cauliflower-growers to be the best for both early and late planting. Successful frame growers of cauliflower say that under glass culture our Snowball outclasses any strain of cauliflower seed known to them. This strain of ours is their favorites for early, for late and for forcing. Strong recommendations, surely. Pkt. 25c; oz. \$5.00.

EARLY DWARF ERFURT. A valuable early sort sure to head, of the best quality, and very popular with market gardeners everywhere. Plant large, but of upright growth, the leaves protecting the heads so that they will endure uninjured a frost that would ruin other sorts. One of the very best of the all around sorts. Pkt. 50c; oz. \$5.00.

VEITCH'S AUTUMN GIANT. A distinct and valuable late variety with long stems and dark green leaves. The heads are very large, firm and compact, and being well protected by foliage, remains a long time fit for use. The plants should be started and transplanted early in the season to insure their full development. Pkt. 20c; oz. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$4.00; lb. \$15.00.



Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage.

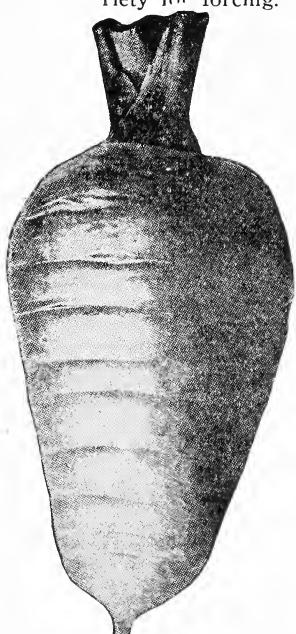
Guerande, or
Ox Heart Carrots.



DANVERS. Grown largely on account of its great productiveness and adaptability to all classes of soil. Tops medium sized, coarsely divided. The smooth and handsome roots are deep orange, of medium length, tapering uniformly to a blunt point; flesh sweet, crisp, tender and of a deep orange color. This is a popular field variety, and although the roots are shorter they produce as large a bulk as the longer field sorts and are more easily harvested. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

IMPROVED RUBICON. Fine grained rich orange red flesh; medium early; half long stump-rooted. Extra fine. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

FRENCH FORCING, or SHORT HORN. A small, globe-shaped variety for forcing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.



Chantenay Carrots.

GUERANDE, or OX HEART. Tops small for the size of the roots, which are comparatively short, but often reach a diameter of 7 inches, terminating abruptly in a small tap root. Flesh, bright orange, fine grained and sweet. This is a desirable variety for soil so hard and stiff that longer growing sorts would not thrive in it. When young is excellent for table use, and when mature it is equally good for stock. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.80.

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE. The most popular of the older sorts for farm use on mellow soil. An improvement obtained by years of careful selections of the best formed and deepest colored roots of the old Long Orange. Roots comparatively shorter than the Long Orange and smoother, but so uniform and true that the bulk of the crop will be greater. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

RED ST. VALERY. A good late variety. It grows long, shape uniform, tapering from a wide shoulder to a point. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

LARGE WHITE BELGIAN. Grows one-third out of the ground. Root pure white, green above ground, with small top. Flesh rather coarse. The roots on light, rich ground, grow to a large size, and are extensively grown for stock feeding. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

PRICES OF SEEDS VARY. We quote Market Values upon request and always give our customers the benefit of the lowest price that market conditions will warrant. Special prices on a general list will be given upon application.

LET US HEAR FROM YOU

CARROTS

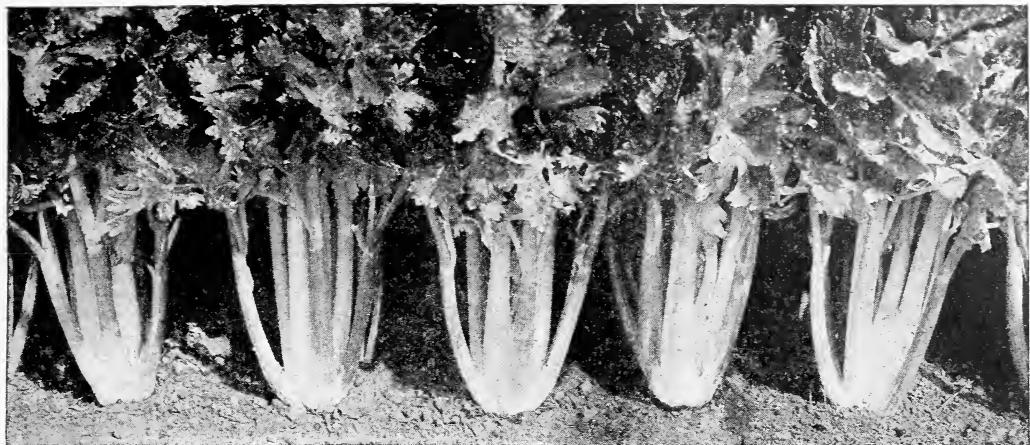
One ounce will sow a row 75 feet long; 4 lbs. to the acre. Ready for table 60 to 70 days.

Culture. For early crops sow in April as soon as the ground can be worked, and for general crop in May. For succession sow at intervals to July. Make rows 16 to 18 inches apart, cover seed lightly and firm well in the soil. When the plants are large enough to handle, thin out to 3 or 4 inches apart in the row. Hoe often.

CHANTENAY. Tops medium size; necks small; roots tapering slightly, but uniformly stump rooted and smooth; color, deep orange red; flesh very crisp and tender. Although this is a medium early sort, it furnishes roots of usable size as early as any, is a heavy cropper, and is undoubtedly one of the best for both the market and private garden, while its great productiveness makes it very desirable as a field sort. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.



New Long Danvers Carrot.



Eaton's Winter Reliance Celery.

CELERY

CULTURE.—Sow the last of March or early in April in an open border, in rich, mellow ground, in shallow drills, watering freely in dry weather. Cut the tops off once or twice before planting out to make them stocky. When the plants are 5 or 6 inches high transplant the dwarf varieties 5 feet, and the taller sorts 4 feet between rows; plant 6 inches apart in the row. Cultivate well, and when large enough blanch by earthing up. The first operation is that of "handling," generally done the beginning of September. After the soil has been drawn up with a hoe, it is drawn closer around each plant by the hand to keep the leaves firm in an upright position and prevent spreading. When the plants have become "set" in an upright position and the celery is wanted for early use, they should be "banked."

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING. The best self-blanching sort. It acquires a handsome golden color without having to be hilled up, which makes it a valuable market sort. Pkt. 20c; oz. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$4.00; lb. \$15.00.

WHITE PLUME. A good self-blanching sort, good for fall use, but does not keep well. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.50.

GIANT GOLDEN HEART. This variety attains a large size, but still remains crisp and tender. It is a fine keeper and is the favorite on the Chicago market. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10; lb. \$4.00.

KALAMAZOO. This is the variety used by the celebrated celery growers of Kalamazoo, Mich., and is of great merit. (Crop failed.)

EATON'S FIN DE SIECLE. A finely flavored good keeping sort, hardy and solid. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.50; lb. \$8.00.

PINK PLUME. Similar to White Plume, but having stalks suffused with pink. Crop failed.

GIANT PASCAL. This is the best keeper of all the late sorts; very solid and crisp. This variety is unsurpassed for market garden. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10; lb. \$4.00.

WINTER QUEEN. It has the strong robust growth of the Giant Pascal, but the plants, being only of medium height, are of better length for bunching for market as well as more desirable for serving on the table. Their compact habit makes considerably less labor in earthing up the plants to blanch, and the rows can be planted more closely in the field. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50; lb. \$9.00.

CELERAIC, or TURNIP ROOTED CELERY. Has a large smooth root and is much prized. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40; lb. \$5.00.

SMALLAGE, or CUTTING CELERY—SOUP CELERY. Pkt. 5c: oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.25.

EATON'S WINTER RELIANCE. We most emphatically repeat what we have said of this—it is the best of all the green celeries for many reasons; grows medium in size, blight proof, excellent keeper and the finest flavor of all, sure to become more generally used than all other green sorts when generally known. We can strongly advise our customers to stake their main crop of green celery on this sort. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50; lb. \$8.00.

CORN SALAD

(Acre Salad)

Three ounces will sow 100 feet of drill.

Culture. A small, quick-growing salad plant for use in fall, winter and spring as a substitute for lettuce and spinach. Sow in rows 1 ft. apart in early spring and in August and September. If sown in September the plants will require slight protection.

LARGE-SEEDED. Pkt. 5c: oz. 80c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

CRESS

Matures in 20 to 30 days.

One ounce will sow a row about 50 feet long.

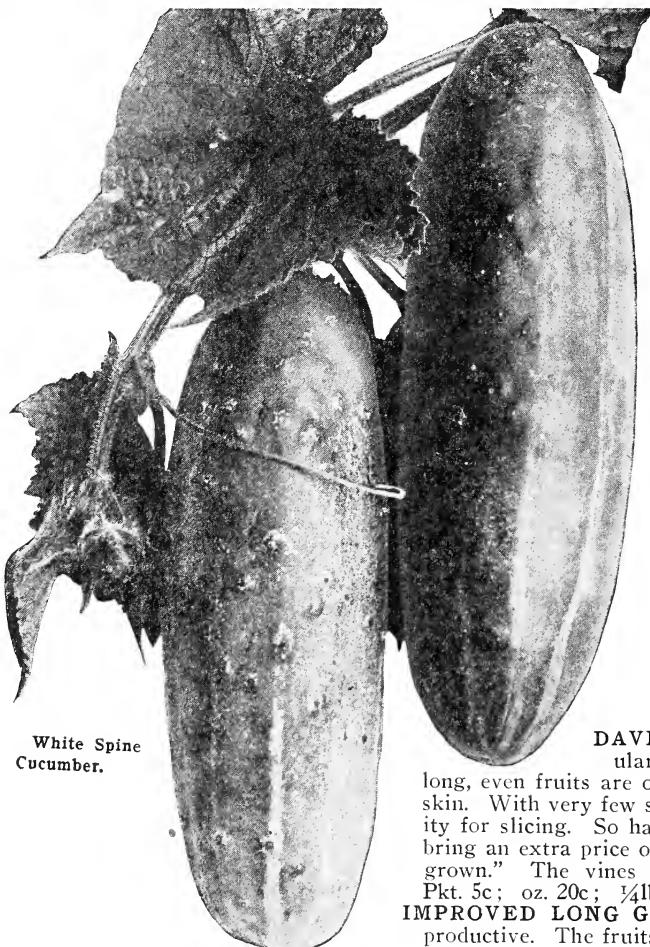
Culture. Sow in spring, as soon as the ground can be worked in shallow drills about 1 ft. apart, covering the seed lightly. When the young plants are well up, thin to 4 inches apart in the row. For succession sow every 10 days.

FINE CURLED, or PEPPER GRASS. Tender, piquant, finely curled leaves. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

WATER CRESS. Distinct; thrives along moist banks and in soils that are kept wet. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00.

CUCUMBERS

CULTURE.—For very early, sow in hotbeds upon pieces of sod, or in small pots. They can be readily transplanted with a gain of about six weeks over those sown in the open ground. Plant out in rich soil when danger of frost is over, or protect by hand-glasses, or by paper held down at the corners with a handful of earth. For general crop, sow in the open ground as soon as the weather is settled and warm, and every two weeks for a succession. For pickles, sow from middle of June to first week in July. Sod land, turned over in fall, is the best for them. Plant in hills 4 feet apart, putting a shovelful of well-rotted manure in each hill.



White Spine Cucumber.

EARLY BOSTON PICKLING, or GREEN PROLIFIC. A variety grown extensively for the large pickling establishments in this vicinity. Fruit medium length, pointed at each end, with large and prominent spines. Color a deep green. It combines all the good qualities of an early cucumber. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

JERSEY PICKLE. Sixty days to make pickles. It is productive and is said to "green" better than any other variety, and to "hold color." Early spring sowings will develop fruit in thirty days. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

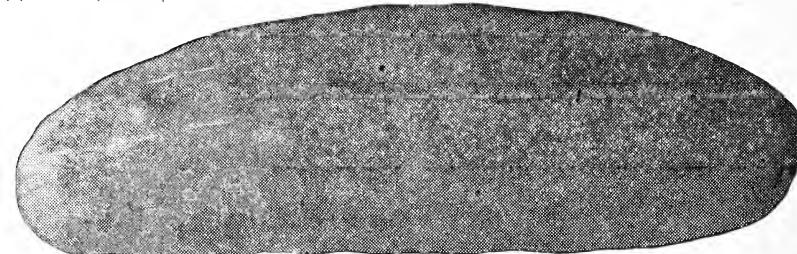
EARLY CLUSTER. Vines vigorous, producing the bulk of the crop near the root and in clusters. Fruit short, uniformly thick, and dark green, but paler at blossom end. A very productive sort. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

EARLY FRAME, or SHORT GREEN. An excellent sort both for table use and for pickling. Fruit straight, handsome, smaller at each end, bright green flesh, tender and crisp, and makes fine pickles. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

DAVIS' PERFECT. As now selected, this popular new variety is well worthy of praise. The long, even fruits are of fine form, with an immensely dark green skin. With very few seeds the solid white flesh is of superb quality for slicing. So handsome and regular are the fruit that they bring an extra price on market—often being taken for "hot-house grown." The vines are of strong growth and quite prolific. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN. The vines are very vigorous and productive. The fruits are very long, often 12 inches, slender and of uniformly dark green color. The variety furnishes some fruits

early but matures the bulk of its crop rather late. This is an excellent sort for slicing and is very largely used for pickles. The mature fruits are often used for making sweet pickles. We offer a carefully selected strain uniformly long, of good form and with the large warts and spines well distributed over the surface instead of being clustered at one end as in interior stocks. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.



Davis' Perfect Cucumber.

WHITE SPINE. Beautiful in shape and color and of the finest quality. The fruits are long, cylindrical, dark green, with very white, crisp and tender flesh. This is an entirely distinct sort developed by ourselves through very careful selection, our aim being to secure the best possible table cucumber. The vine is vigorous and productive and comes into full bearing somewhat later than Early White Spine. The mature fruits are about 8 to 9 inches long. It is adapted also for forcing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

SWEET CORN

Our Sweet Corn is all grown by our own grower in Connecticut.

CULTURE.—Plant in hills 3 feet apart each way, and 5 or 6 kernels in a hill. Hoe often and draw soil up to stem; break off side shoots. Make the ground rich with well-rotted manure. If sown thinly in drills, a greater yield from a given surface will be obtained.

EARLY DAWN. After exhaustive tests we positively assert that this is the Earliest Sweet Corn obtainable, a full week or 10 days earlier than the earliest strains of either Red or White Cory, a good fair size and quality. Pkt. 15c; pt. 30c; qt. 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.75.

Golden Bantam Sweet Corn

Connecticut-grown Sweet Corn is the best in the world. Our strain of Golden Bantam is earlier than any other Corn grown because it can be planted earlier. It is in great demand in every market on account of its wonderfully sweet flavor. It is the biggest yielder of all early Sweet Corn and commands nearly double the price in any market.

GOLDEN BANTAM is as distinct in flavor from that of white varieties as in color—being almost literally “sweet as honey.” The skin is so exceptionally tender that it does not need scoring or cutting across the grain. Pkt. 10c; pt. 35c; qt. 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$2.00.

“**HOWLING MOB**” is ready for use within 3 to 5 days after the extra early Cory when both are planted at the same time, but the ears are so much larger in size, while the grains are so much whiter and sweeter that it should really be compared with the second-early Crosby’s Twelve-Rowed and other varieties of a later season. Pkt. 10c; pt. 35c; qt. 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$2.00.

MAMMOTH WHITE CORY. The ears are twelve rowed, white cotted, and covered with very large white grains of good quality. Pkt. 15c; pt. 40c; qt. 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$2.00.

EARLY CORY RED COB. This variety is the favorite for first early, and no other variety has proved earlier. Pkt. 15c; pt. 30c; qt. 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.75.

WHITE COB CORY. This is an improvement over the Early Cory, as the cob is white, which gives a finer appearance. It is as early as the Early Cory and of excellent quality. Pkt. 10c; pt. 35c; qt. 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$2.00.

MOB SWEET CORN. A “sixty-day” sweet corn, and is thus described by the originators: “It combines superiority to them all in size, quality and yield. The stalks grow about 5 feet high and are very vigorous, generally bearing two well-developed ears to a stalk.” Pkt. 10c; pt. 30c; qt. 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.75.

PEEP O’DAY SWEET CORN. This variety is claimed to be the earliest sweet corn. It is of Minnesota origin and has been offered in the Minneapolis market from 5 to 7 days earlier than any other well known kind in the trade. Ears 5 inches long, perfectly formed, and well filled. Pkt. 10c; pt. 30c; qt. 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$2.00.

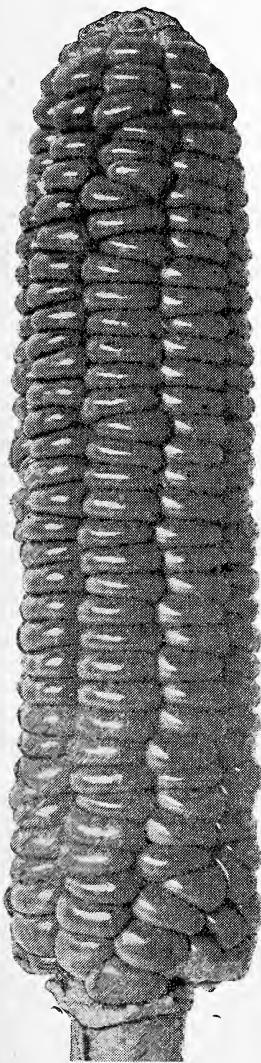
EXTRA EARLY ADAMS. This is an extra early field variety, but is much used as an early market variety, being sweet and juicy. Pkt. 15c; pt. 40c; qt. 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$2.00.

EARLY MINNESOTA. One of the standard early sorts. Ready for market two weeks later than Cory or Chicago Market. Pkt. 15c; pt. 40c; qt. 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$2.00.

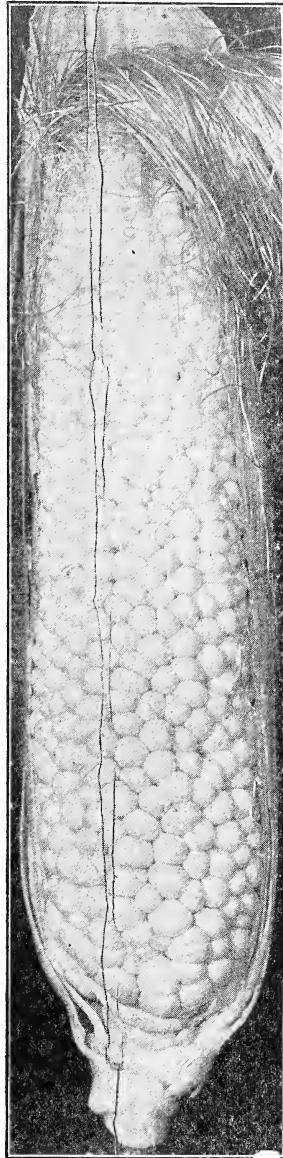
PERRY’S HYBRID. An early variety of splendid quality. Kernels tinged with pink when ripe, with white cob. Crop failed.

NEW CHAMPION. This corn is unsurpassed for market use, owing to its large size and fine appearance. Medium early, coming in at the same time as Perry’s Hybrid. 14-rowed and a splendid cropper. All should try it. Pkt. 15c; pt. 40c; qt. 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$2.00.

MOORE’S EARLY CONCORD. A well known early variety of large size, 12-rowed and of excellent quality. This makes a fine market corn. Pkt. 15c; pt. 40c; qt. 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$2.00.

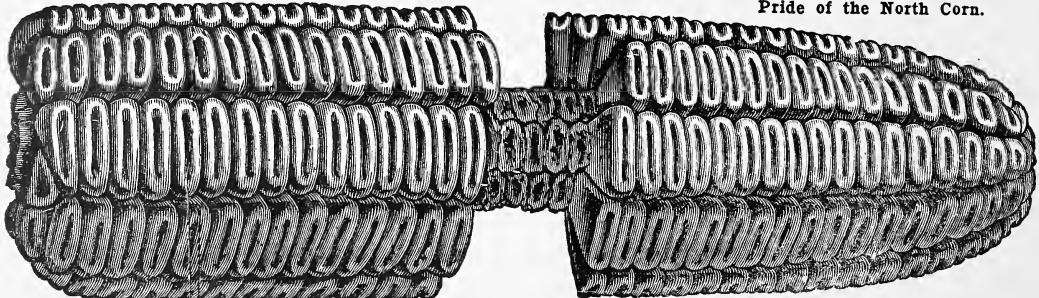


Golden Bantam Corn.



Country Gentleman Corn.

Pride of the North Corn.



SWEET CORN—Continued

KENDALL'S EARLY GIANT. A valuable early sweet corn. The ears grow to a tremendous size, measuring 8 to 10 inches long, and having 10 to 18 rows on each cob, the majority having 12 rows; kernels pure white; sweet, tender. Pkt. 10c; pt. 35c; qt. 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.75.

CROSBY'S EARLY. An early corn of large size and choice quality. It has long been a standard variety. Pkt. 10c; pt. 30c; qt. 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.75.

METROPOLITAN. A new early sort, only a few days later than Cory. The ears are about 9 inches in length, 10 to 12 rowed, well filled to the tip with large, deep kernels, which are very sweet and tender. Crop failed.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. There is no sweet corn that compares with the Country Gentleman for sweetness. It is the variety par excellence where quality is desired. Market gardeners who make a specialty of growing for hotels and high class restaurant trade use this as a main crop variety in preference to any other. Pkt. 10c; pt. 35c; qt. 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$2.00.

LONG ISLAND BEAUTY. This corn was discovered and first grown on the farm of our seed grower in Connecticut some ten years ago. We still get our seed from the originator. Pkt. 10c; pt. 35c; qt. 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$2.00.

BLACK MEXICAN. This corn, when in condition for the table, cooks remarkably white; but the ripe grain is black or bluish-black. Surpassed by none in tenderness. For family use it is considered by many the most desirable of the medium late sorts. It does especially well for second early in the South. Pkt. 10c; pt. 35c; qt. 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.75.

OLD COLONY. This variety is two weeks earlier than the Evergreen, and almost as large. Considered the best and sweetest by canning factories. A fine paying variety for market. Crop failed.

HICKOX HYBRID. Earlier than Stowell's Evergreen, and makes a large, attractive ear of very white and handsome grain. One of the best varieties for canners' use. By planting it at the same time as Stowell's Evergreen the season will be lengthened considerably, as the Hickox will be about through by the time Stowell's Evergreen comes in. Pkt. 10c; pt. 30c; qt. 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.75.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN. This standard main crop variety excels all other late sorts in sweetness and productiveness. More popular than any other for canning, for marketing and for the home garden. Great care has to be exercised in the selection of stock to grow seed from, as this variety has a tendency to deterioration and a shorter grain, which makes it less sugary and desirable. Pkt. 10c; pt. 35c; qt. 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$2.00.

EATON'S EARLY EVERGREEN. Ears of this new corn grow 8 ins. long, and mostly 14 to 18 rows. This is a magnificent kind for market gardeners and for main crop in every home garden. Ripens 10 to 12 days in advance of Stowell's Evergreen and is equally as good for all purposes. The kernels are very sweet and tender, and when eaten from the cob break off free from husky tips so common to some otherwise fine table corns. Remaining green a long time, two plantings will extend the season. Pkt. 15c; pt. 40c; qt. 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$2.00.

SWEET FODDER CORN. Price per bu. \$4.50; five bushels or more at \$4.35 per bushel. You will find this a nice sample and the price is very low.

WHITE RICE POP CORN. The best for popping. Pkt. 10c; qt. 40c.

FIELD CORN

PRICES ON APPLICATION

PRIDE OF THE NORTH. This famous corn still retains its popularity; an exceedingly early and prolific variety, always maturing in 90 days; often shelling 62 pounds of grain from 70 pounds of ears. Kernels closely set, large, of deep orange color; cob very small and red; stalks about 7 feet in height. This is, probably, the best Dent corn for general cultivation in the North.

LONGFELLOW FLINT. This is an 8-rowed Yellow Flint variety, the result of careful selection. The ears are from 10 to 15 inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, are well filled out to the extreme end of cob.

CANADA EIGHT-ROWED FLINT. This standard Flint corn is the earliest of all. A safe corn to plant where the season is short. Matures in 85 days of good corn weather.

IMPROVED LEAMING. The Improved Leaming Corn is a medium early yellow variety; large, slightly tapering ears, deep grain, and medium sized red cob. In favorable years there is much uniformity of both kernels and ears. Its numerous broad leaves not only encourage a healthy development, but make it a valuable variety for feeding.

EUREKA ENSILAGE CORN. A very large growing leafy stalk sort, and one of the best Silo Corns.

BREWER'S IMPROVED YELLOW DENT. This is, beyond question, the finest thoroughbred stock of Yellow Dent in existence. Our stock is grown by ourselves from a continued selection since 1908, when this variety showed a measured and sworn yield of $133\frac{1}{3}$ bushels shelled Corn on a measured acre.

EGG PLANT

CULTURE.—Sow in hotbeds very early in spring and transplant when 2 inches high into second bed or into small pots. If this is not done, thin to 4 inches apart. Do not plant out until weather is perfectly settled and warm. Cool nights or wet weather will check them. Keep some back in frames for a second planting, in case of weather changing unexpectedly. Set out plants 3x2 ft.

IMPROVED NEW YORK PURPLE SPINE-LESS.

Very large and smooth, fine dark color. Ours is the spineless plant, most preferred by our market gardeners, both East and West. Pkt. 15c; oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50.

EATON'S BLACK BEAUTY.

A fine variety, bearing large, round, deep, purple fruits fine grained, and of superior quality. Pkt. 15c; oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25.

ENDIVE

CULTURE.—Sow in June, July or August; cover lightly; when up, thin out to 8 inches apart and water well, if dry. When the leaves are 6 to 8 inches long, blanch by tying together near the top with yarn or raffia. (They must be quite dry, or they will rot.) At the approach of winter, take up carefully, with a ball of earth to each plant, and place close together in frame or cellar. They must be kept dry and have plenty of air.

GREEN CURLED.

Beautifully curled, tender and crisp. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.75.

OYSTER FRINGED.

More finely curled, and a heavier and more dense plant than Green Curled. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.75.

KALE

One ounce will sow a drill of about 200 feet.

CULTURE.—Kales are more hardy than cabbage, and make excellent greens for winter and spring use, being improved by frost. Sow from May to June and cultivate same as cabbage. One and one-half pounds to the acre. One ounce will sow 200 feet drill.

SIBERIAN KALE, or WINTER SPROUTS. This is also called German Greens and is sometimes sold for Dwarf Green Curled Kale, but it is not as curly as the Dwarf Curled Kale and is different from it in color. The leaves are smooth in the center, having a fringed edge. Color has a bluish tinge, not the deep green of the Dwarf Curled Kale. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00.

DWARF GREEN CURLED GERMAN. Leaves yellowish green, very compact and beautifully curled; sow in September for winter and early spring use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00.

DWARF CURLED SCOTCH. Leaves bright green, curled, very tender and fine flavored; an excellent sort for private gardens. Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c; 1 lb. \$3.50.

KOHL - RABI

One ounce will sow a drill of about 150 feet.

CULTURE.—Sow in spring, in rows 18 inches apart, afterward thinning the plants to 8 or 10 inches. If the weather is suitable, the thinning may be planted, but it is considered difficult to transplant. Keep the weeds down, and when the thickened stems above ground are 2 or 3 inches through they are fit to eat, and should be used at once, being tough when old. Cook same as turnips.

EARLY SHORT LEAVED WHITE VIENNA. The finest for market. Flesh white and tender. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00.

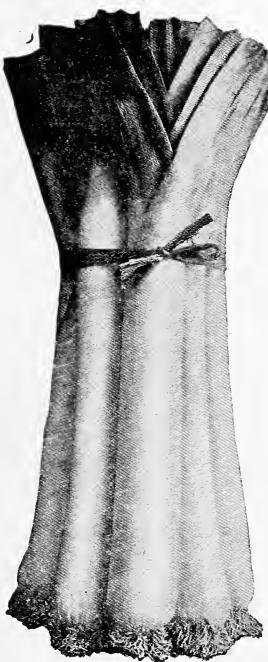
EARLY PURPLE VIENNA. Bluish purple; similar to the above, except in color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00.

LEEK **LARGE AMERICAN FLAG.** Large, hardy and of most excellent quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

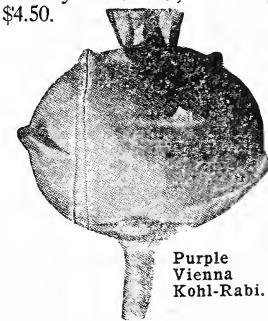
CULTURE.—The leek is very hardy, of easy culture, and succeeds best in a light soil. Sow early in April in drills 1 foot apart and 1 inch deep. When the plants are 6 to 8 inches high transplant in a deep, rich soil 12 inches apart and 6 inches in the rows, as deep as possible, so that the neck may be covered and blanched; draw the earth to them as they grow. The seed may also be sown in August or September, and the young plants transplanted in the spring.

GIANT CARENTAN. The favorite market variety, large, thick stem, of mild flavor and attractive appearance. Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50.

MUSSELBURGH. Grows to a very large size, with broad leaves, spreading like a fan; hardy, excellent quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50.



Large American Flag Leek.



Purple Vienna Kohl-Rabi.

WHITE CURLED. Very tender when cut young; blanches readily. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.75.

BROAD - LEAVED BATAVIAN (Escarrole). This variety is chiefly used in soups and stews; requires to be tied up in blanching. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.75.

CORN SALAD. Used as a salad or cooked and used like spinach.

Large Seeded. Large leaved, the best variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

CRESS or PEPPERMINT. Much used with lettuce as a salad. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.

DANDELION. The dandelion resembles Endive, and affords one of the earliest as well as one of the best and most healthy Spring greens. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.75; lb. \$10.00.

Improved Large Leaf. **Common Cultivated.**

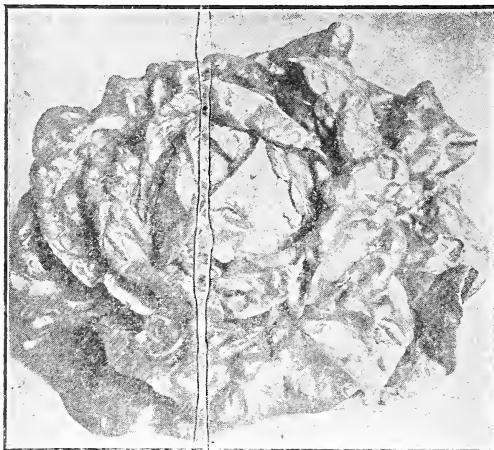
CHERVIL. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

Curled. Leaves used for flavoring.

Plain. Like above, but not curled.

CHICORY. Known as French Endive. Sow in May in drills. Thin out to 6 inches. Late in Summer bank up like Celery. When blanched, the stalks make a delicious salad. Lb. \$4.25.

Witloof. The best variety. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.50.



Eaton's Big Boston Lettuce.

LETTUCE

CULTURE.—Sow in the open ground as soon as it can be worked, and transplant to row 8 inches apart. Sow in two weeks' time again for succession; also Cos sorts. Latter part of August sow any of the varieties. In October some of these may be planted in frames, to head in winter and early spring. Always sow thinly and thin out well, or the plants will not be strong. The last spring sowing had better be grown where sown, being thinned out to 6 to 8 inches apart. Cos Lettuce may be sown in a hotbed early in the year, and transplanted to a coldframe, so as to have good plants to set out at the opening of the ground. Lettuce requires good ground, enriched with thoroughly rotted manure, and well pulverized. The after culture should be close and careful, to secure the best results. Lettuce seldom, if ever, heads well in hot weather.

EARLY CURLED SILESIA. A very tender sort, with fine curled leaves. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50.

HANSON. Heads large, hearts quickly, stands the summer well; quality excellent. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50.

NEW YORK CABBAGE. The large white heads resemble cabbage in their solidity, and frequently weigh 2 and 3 pounds each. Quality is superb, being crisp, rich and tender. It withstands the heat well, making a fine variety for all seasons. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50.

THE DEACON. A magnificent butter head lettuce. Stands hot weather without becoming bitter or running to seed, and bears fine large heads of superb quality. Light green outside, and within a beautiful cream yellow, of delicious rich, buttery flavor. Highly recommended for home and market use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50.

EARLY TENNIS BALL (White Seed). A good early sort, and used largely by Eastern gardeners for forcing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50.

EARLY TENNIS BALL (Black Seed). A good lettuce for early use. The heads are small, but are very crisp and solid. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50.

SALAMANDER (Seed Black). A large, compact, light green head of excellent quality. The leaves are broad, thick, somewhat crumpled and closely overlapping so that the inner ones are very finely blanched. The variety withstands the hot weather remarkably well. It is one of the most satisfactory heading lettuces for growing outdoors. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50.

EATON'S PRIZE HEAD. Leaves are very large, crimped, bright green tinged with brownish-red and are exceedingly tender, crisp and sweet, forming a large loose head. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00.

EATON'S BIG BOSTON. (Seed white.) Popular for outdoor culture; much in demand as a compact, large heading, forcing sort for cold frames. Plants large, very hardy and vigorous. Leaves broad, comparatively smooth, but wavy at edge, thin, very hard and crisp; color, bright light green, the head slightly tinged with reddish brown. Grown extensively in the South for shipment North in the winter. It usually heads up under cold weather conditions better than any other variety, and we therefore heartily recommend it, especially to the market gardening trade. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00.

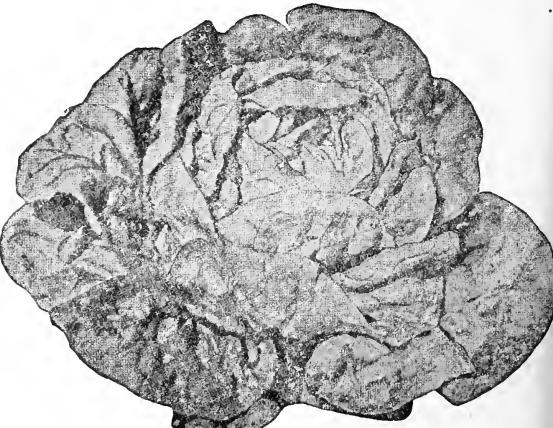
MAY KING. (Seed white.) A handsome, extremely early, compact cabbage or heading variety, forming very firm heads of medium size and excellent quality. Color light yellowish-green, tinged with reddish brown when mature. Inner leaves blanch rich golden-yellow, very tender and buttery. Plants very compact for so large a head. Exceptionally early outdoors, attaining a size suitable for use before other sorts; also very satisfactory for forcing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00.

BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON. This is the most popular early sort on the market. Forms large, loose heads. Leaves thin and exceedingly tender, of light green to golden yellow. Best sort for forcing or outdoor early planting. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50.

EARLY CURLLED SIMPSON WHITE SEED. Forms a close, compact mass of curly yellowish-green leaves. Good for cold frames or early planting for outdoors. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50.

GRAND RAPIDS FORCING. Preferred by a great many to the Black Seeded Simpson, on account of being a tougher leaved lettuce. This makes it a fine sort for shipping, as it does not break easily, and stands longer without wilting. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50.

ROMAINE, or PARIS WHITE COS. The Cos lettuce differs entirely in shape from the other varieties, the head being elongated and of conical form, 8 or 9 inches in height, and 5 or 6 inches in diameter. To be had in perfection it requires to be tied up to insure blanching. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00.



Eaton's Prize Head Lettuce.

MUSK MELON

CULTURE.—Select a light, rich, sandy soil, and, after all danger of frosts is over and the ground has become warm and dry, plant in hills 4 to 6 feet apart each way, 6 to 12 seeds to a hill. When up and all danger of insects has passed, pull out all but three plants. Cultivate until the vines cover the ground, and pinch the ends of the growing shoots to induce early fruiting. Ashes, lime, or even dry road-dust, are excellent to sift over young plants when the dew is on, to prevent the attacks of insects. A few hills for early use may be had by sowing in hotbeds, on pieces of sod or in pots. The seed may also be started out-of-doors under hand-frames or glasses. It is quite important that proper soil be selected for growing Muskmelons.

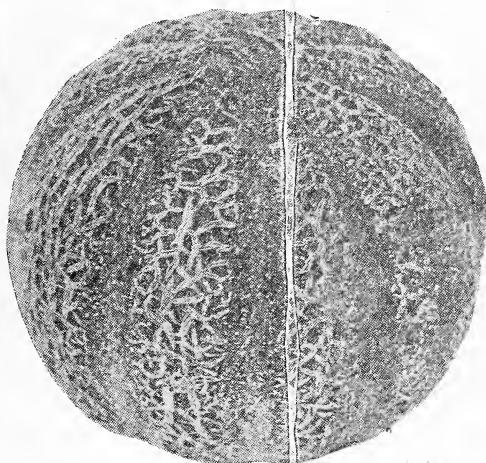
ROCKY FORD. This new musk melon is similar to the oval strain of Netted Gem. The strain here offered originated with the melon growers in the vicinity of Rocky Ford, Col., who have shipped this melon from that distant western point to eastern markets. The melons grown by them are so fine in quality as to outsell all others, and the demand for such melons has been far beyond the supply. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

NETTED GEM. The best early melon known. Shipped to every market of note, in great quantities, every year. Medium size, but of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

JENNY LIND. A good early melon. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

OSAGE, or MILLER'S CREAM. A remarkably fine variety, and a very profitable sort for market gardeners, as it is fully established as a standard sort and will ever remain so. Medium size, oval, dark green, handsomely netted and slightly ribbed. Flesh is extremely and uniformly thick, of firm texture, rich salmon color, highly flavored and delicious to the rind. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

EMERALD GEM MELON. The Emerald Gem melons are about the size of the Netted Gem, but, unlike that variety, the skin while ribbed, is perfectly smooth, and of a very deep emerald green color. Flesh is of a sufficient salmon color, and ripens thoroughly to the thin green rind, which is distinctly defined. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25.



Paul Rose Musk Melon.

TIP TOP. A new melon of recent introduction and very reserving. All who have tried it have pronounced it one of the finest. Flesh yellow and sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

SURPRISE. This old variety is still highly esteemed. Fruit nearly round, but slightly lobed and netted. Skin yellowish white. Flesh, deep salmon color, very sweet and high flavored. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

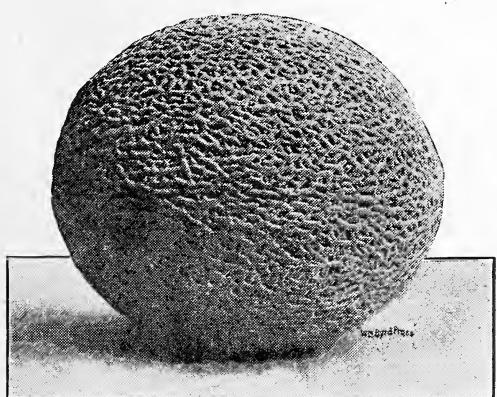
BURREL GEM. The originator says: "The new Rocky Ford Melon with Golden Meat." This describes the melon fully, as in appearance it looks just as the best types of Green fleshed Gems do. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

HACKENSACK, or TURK'S CAP. Very large green fleshed melon. Vines hardy, vigorous and productive. Fruit nearly round, usually somewhat flattened; ribs large and of irregular width, densely covered with coarse netting. Flesh green, thick, coarse but juicy and sweet. Our stock is true to the "Turk's Cap" type, and after careful comparison with that of other growers we do not hesitate to pronounce it the best in the country. Often sold as Improved Large Green Nutmeg. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

EARLY HACKENSACK. A green fleshed nutmeg, of excellent form. A very hardy and splendid melon. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

HACKENSACK. A large, deeply netted melon, flattened at the ends, of most delicate flavor and very productive. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

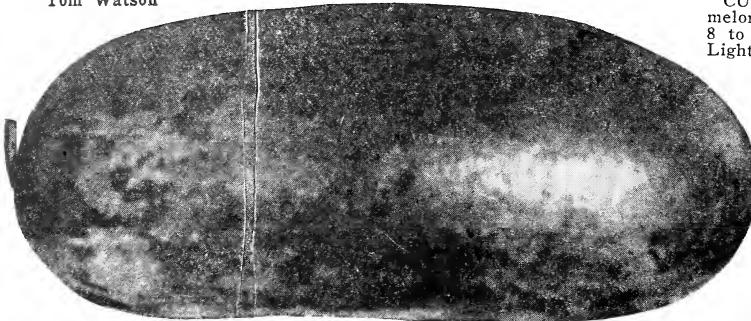
PAUL ROSE. A new sort, possessing several characteristics of the Osage; form slightly oblong, distinctly ribbed, slightly netted; color, when unripe a deep green, turning a golden tint; flesh salmon, and so thick as to show an unusually small seed cavity; flavor like Osage. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25.



Rocky Ford Musk Melon.

WATER MELON

Tom Watson

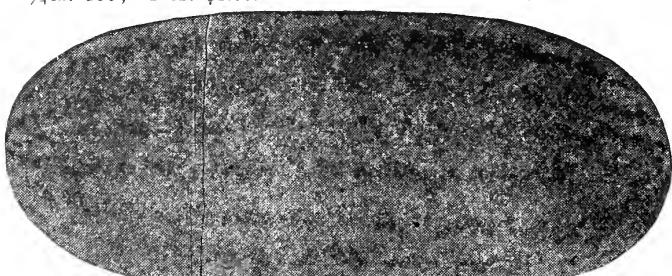


TOM WATSON. A large, long melon similar in shape, color and splendid quality to Monte Cristo but averaging larger in size and with a tougher rind, making it especially adapted for shipping. Vines vigorous and productive. Flesh rich red, sweet and tender. Seed white, more or less marked with brown. A comparatively new water melon which has become very popular in the South. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.30.

COLE'S EARLY. Very hardy, a sure cropper and extremely delicate in texture of flesh, which is of dark red color; rind is thin and extremely brittle, hence not desirable for shipping purposes, but possessing all the other desirable features. We highly recommend it for home use. Medium size, nearly round; rind green striped with lighter shades. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.

DIXIE. A popular market sort, vine vigorous, large growing, hardy; fruit medium sized to large, about one-third longer than thick. Color of skin dark green, striped with a lighter shade rind, thin but tough; flesh bright scarlet, ripens closely to the rind, is of the best quality and free from hard, coarse center which is so objectionable a feature of so many shipping melons. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

KOLB'S GEM. Vines of medium size, but remarkably vigorous and healthy. Leaves of medium size, deeply cut with a peculiar frilled edge. Fruit of the largest size, round or slightly oval, marked with irregular mottled stripes of dark and light green. Outer rind or shell exceedingly hard and firm, making it a good sort for shipping long distances. Flesh bright red, solid, a little coarse, but sweet and tender. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.



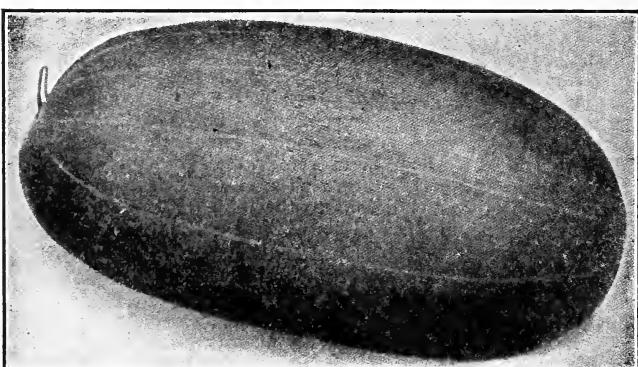
Florida Favorite Water Melon.

CULTURE. — Treat the same as Musk-melons, except that they should be planted 8 to 10 feet apart, according to variety. Light soil is best.

SWEET HEART WATER MELON. This new melon is early, large, handsome, heavy and productive. The shape is oval and the color mottled light to very light green. Flesh bright red, solid, but tender and very sweet. We have a very fine stock grown from selected stock seed procured from the originator, hence it is as pure and true as the original.

PHINNEY'S EARLY. Few, if any, of the early sorts of recent introduction surpass this favorite. It is first to ripen, of good size and productive; shape oblong; rind a distinct mottled color; the flesh is a deep red; a first-class early market melon. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

FLORIDA FAVORITE. A very large, long melon mottled dark green with stripes of a lighter shade. Rind thin but firm; flesh very bright, deep red, very sweet, tender and excellent. A very popular variety in the South. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.



Ice Cream Water Melon.

HALBERT HONEY. A splendid sort. Vine is vigorous and productive. Fruit of medium size; oval; color dark, mottled green in two shades, forming indistinct stripes. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.

PEERLESS, or ICE CREAM. Medium sized with very sweet, scarlet flesh. A good variety for main crop. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.

MONTE CRISTO, or KLECKLEY SWEETS. Large, oval; bright red flesh, tender and sugary. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

ROUND LIGHT ICING. Extra early, almost round, dark green fruits; flesh pink, sweet and tender. Fine for the North. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

CUBAN QUEEN. Late. Red flesh of excellent quality; large; oval.

CONNECTICUT ONION SEED

CULTURE.—Sow in rich, sandy soil, in drills 1 foot apart, as soon as the ground can be worked in spring—at the rate of 4 to 5 lbs. to the acre. Thin to 3 or 4 inches, using the rake and hoe frequently to keep down the weeds. The finest Onions are produced by the new method of sowing the seed in hotbed in February and March and transplanting the seedlings to the open ground.

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE. The bulbs are medium to large size, ideally globe shaped, with very smooth, glossy surface, very small neck and remarkably beautiful deep purplish red color. The flesh is white, tinged with light purple, mild, very fine grained and tender. One of the best keepers, well adapted for shipping. Our splendid stock of this medium early or main crop onion is the result of years of careful selection on our Connecticut Seed Farms and is unsurpassed by any. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00.

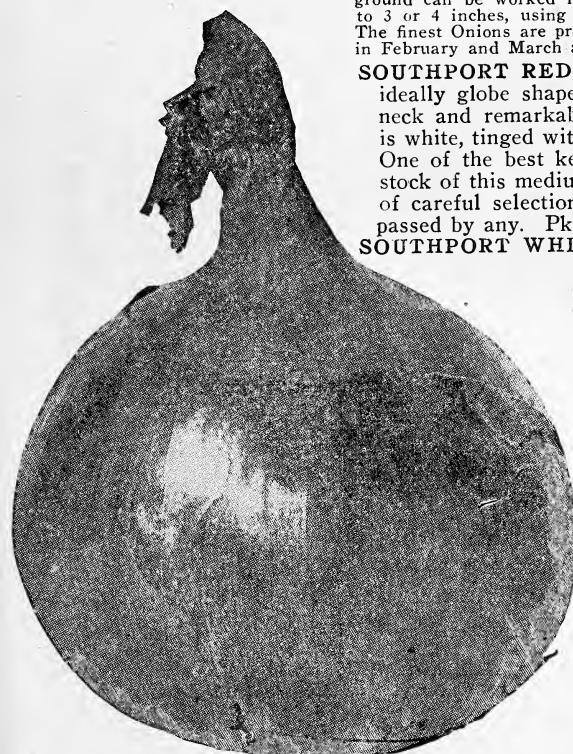
SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE. Of all our American varieties of market onions, this generally commands the highest price. Of true globe form, the onions are 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, with a thin delicate skin of purest paper whiteness. The flesh is crisp, fine grained, snowy white in color and very mild flavor. The bulbs should be stored in a cool dark loft or shed to dry as soon as they are ripe enough to harvest. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75; lb. \$6.25.

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE. This is a large, handsome yellow variety. Shape, perfectly globular; quality fine. A splendid keeper. Becoming very popular. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.25.

WHITE-PORTUGAL. The best white sort for pickling or ordinary uses. It is one of the best keepers of the white varieties. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00.

SILVER SKIN. Very desirable for family use. Flavor mild and pleasant. Skin silvery white. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.50.

EXTRA-EARLY RED. The earliest variety. Very popular with market gardeners to sell in the early fall. Quality choice, of mild flavor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00.



Yellow Globe Danvers Onion.

STRASBURG YELLOW. This is the earliest of the large flat yellow sorts. It is a wonderful keeper and a splendid market variety. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00.

RED GLOBE. A fine, large globe-shaped onion of mild flavor. It is a good keeper, excellent for main crop. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00.

PRIZETAKER. Grows to an immense size and for fall marketing is unexcelled. Handsome bulbs of a rich yellow color and fine globe form. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.50.

RED WETHERSFIELD. The most popular red variety for main crop. It makes a large, thick bulb, crops abundantly, ripens early, and sells readily on all markets where a red onion is wanted. Our seed is extra selected. None better can be bought. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.50.

DANVERS. A very early sort of great merit; one of the best yellow kinds for the market. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS. This is the most popular of all the yellow sorts. It is the kind most used by Chicago market gardeners. In all markets where a yellow sort is used it takes the lead. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.75.



Silver Skin Onion.

ONION SETS PRICES ON APPLICATION.

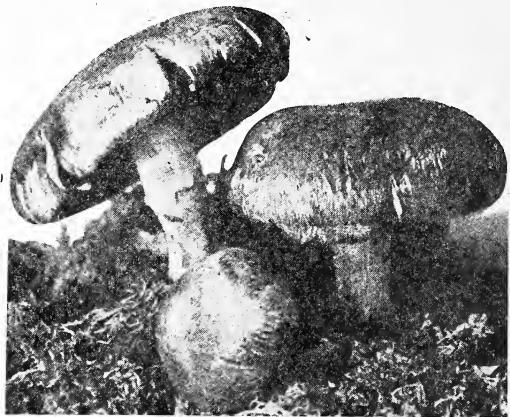
Onion Sets should be planted as early in the Spring as convenient, to obtain early green onions, but they may be set at any time up to June 1st. Set in rows a foot apart and three to four inches between them in the row. Any good soil will suit them. When grown in quantity, high cultivation is given in order to for-

ward the crop for an early market. They are ready for use as soon as the bulbs begin to be of fair size. Those not used in green condition will ripen early in July and make nice Onions. Potato and Top Onions are grown from bulbs only, growing in clusters. These clusters are separated and the smaller ones kept for seed.

MUSHROOM SPAWN

Culture.—Mushroom may be grown in cellars, under benches of greenhouses, or in sheds, wherever the temperature of 50 degrees can be kept up through the winter. The beds should be made from November to February, according to the time the Mushrooms are wanted, and it requires about two months for them to begin bearing. Secure fresh horse manure, free from straw and litter, and mix an equal bulk of loam from an old pasture with it. Keep this under cover, taking care to turn it every day to prevent heating, until the pile is large enough to make a bed the required size. Three to 4 feet wide, 8 inches deep and any length desired, are the proper proportions for a bed, but these may be varied. Prepare the mixture of loam and manure, making the beds in layers, and pounding down each with the back of the spade. Leave this to heat through for a few days, and as soon as the heat subsides to 90 degrees, make holes in the bed about a foot apart each way, and about one inch deep, into which put pieces of the spawn 2 or 3 inches in diameter; fill up the holes with the compost, and at the expiration of a week or ten days the spawn will have thoroughly diffused itself through the bed. Spread a layer of fresh soil over the heap to the depth of 2 inches and cover with 3 or 4 inches of hay, straw or litter. Examine the bed often to see that it does not get dry. Take special care, however, when water is given, that it be at a temperature of about 100 degrees.

From our experience with English, French and American Spawn, we find there is an important difference between them. If the manure in the bed is in proper condition, the French Spawn will take hold and grow fully as well as the other



Mushroom Spawn.

two; but, if the bed is not in the right state, it will often rot. The American and English Spawns, on the contrary, after starting a little, will remain in a comparatively dormant state for a long time without losing their vitality. It is well to keep these points in mind in ordering Spawn.

Per Brick. 10. 100.

American Pure Culture
Spawn. Direct bricks,

latest strain 6630 \$0.35 \$3.25 \$25.00

English Spawn. Bricks. 6635 .25 2.25 19.00

French Spawn 6640—per 2-lb. box \$1.40

If by mail, add postage; bricks weigh about 1 pound each.

OKRA or GUMBO

A vegetable in high esteem for soup and stews.

CULTURE.—This vegetable is extensively grown for its green pods, which are used in soups, stews, etc., to which they impart a rich flavor, and are considered nutritious. Sow the seed thickly in rich ground about the middle of May, or when the ground has become warm in drills 3 feet apart, 1 inch deep; thin to 10 inches apart in the drills.

WHITE VELVET. Pods round, smooth and free from seams. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c.

DWARF GREEN. Very dwarf and prolific. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c.

PARSNIP

CULTURE.—Sow as early in the spring as the weather will permit in drills 15 inches apart and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, in a rich, deep soil; thin out to 6 inches apart in rows. The quality of the roots is improved by leaving them in the ground over winter for spring use. Secure enough in pits or cellars for immediate needs. Valuable for feeding stock as well as for table use.

LONG SMOOTH. Roots very long, white, smooth, tender, sugary and of most excellent flavor. Very hardy, and will keep through winter without protection. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$1.75.

HOLLOW CROWN. Roots comparatively short, with a very smooth, clean skin. The variety is easily distinguished by the leaves arising from a depression on the top or crown of the root. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$1.75.

PARSLEY

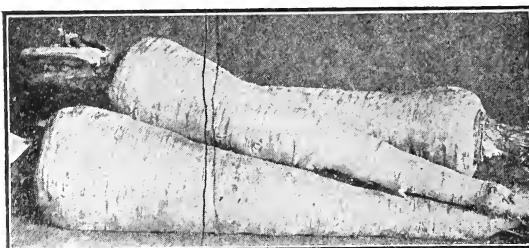
One of the finest plants for garnishing, used for flavoring soups, stews and salads. Sow as early as possible in Spring in shallow drills 15 inches apart, raking the soil fine and level on top. Cover the seed one-third of an inch. The plants will appear in from 1 to 6 weeks. Succeed in common garden soil.

CHAMPION MOSS CURLED. The standard market sort. Our stock of this is extra double curled and one of the finest stocks to be had. Used very extensively on Long Island. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

FERN LEAF. Very crumpled leaves. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c 1 lb. \$1.25.

PLAIN LEAF. A very hardy variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 90c.

HAMBURG, or TURNIP ROOTED. As the name implies, the root is the edible portion used for soups. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25.



Hollow-Crown Parsnip.

PEPPERS

CULTURE.—Sow in hotbeds in March and, when the soil has become warm, set in rows 2 feet apart and 18 inches in the rows. Hoe frequently. The plants may also be forwarded in small pots.

One of the comparatively easy vegetables to grow is the Pepper. Cut worms are about the only pests that attack a Pepper plant. Sweet Mountain and Neopolitan for sweet varieties, and Ruby King and Bull Nose for hot flavors are the standard sorts.

SWEET MOUNTAIN. Plants very vigorous and productive, growing upright, with moderately large leaves. Fruit very large, long, often 8 inches or more in length, by 2 in diameter. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25; 1 lb. \$8.00.

LARGE BELL, or BULL NOSE. A very large sort of inverted bell shape, suitable for filling or for mixed pickle. Flesh thick, hard and less pungent than most other sorts. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25; 1 lb. \$8.00.



Long Red Cayenne Pepper.

PUMPKINS

CULTURE.—May be planted middle of spring, among the Indian corn or in the field or garden, in hills 8 to 10 feet apart each way, four seeds in a hill. In other respects is cultivated in same manner as melons and cucumbers. Avoid planting near other vines.

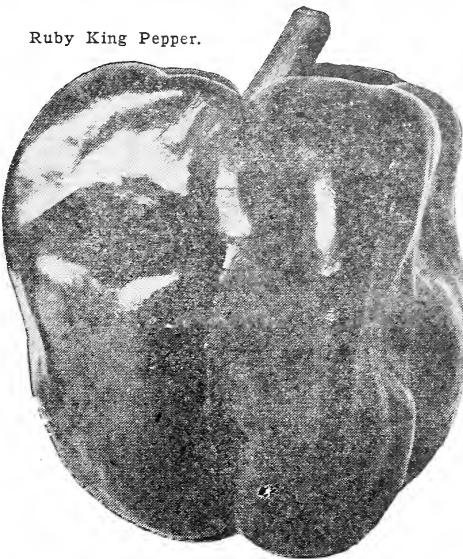
CONNECTICUT FIELD. The common yellow variety usually grown for feeding stock. Good for canning and for pies. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.30.

KING OF MAMMOTH. This variety grows to an immense size, often weighing over 100 lbs. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$2.00.

TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO. Hardy, productive, sweet and delicious, and one of the best for cooking purposes ever introduced. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50.

LARGE CHEESE. A very hardy and productive variety; the best for cooking purposes. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75.

Ruby King Pepper.



NEOPOLITAN. Fruit large, long shaped, more or less ribbed, skin smooth and glossy. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50; 1 lb. \$9.00.

RUBY KING. An improved American sort, reaching the largest size, yet retaining the symmetrical, shape of the smaller sorts. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25; 1 lb. \$8.00.

RED CHERRY. Plant tall, bearing a profusion of bright, red, round fruit, which is very pungent when ripe. The plant is very handsome and an ornament to the garden. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c.

CHINESE GIANT PEPPER. Without doubt one of the very best and largest Mango Peppers ever introduced. Its mammoth size, splendid shape, beautiful rich, glossy-red flesh, and mild flavor, all lead us to speak of it in words of commendation. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c.

GOLDEN DAWN. In shape it resembles the popular Bell or Bull Nose Pepper. It is a most beautiful yellow color, making a very handsome appearance, both in growth and upon the table. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c.

RED CHILI. Used in the manufacture of pepper sauce. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c.

LONG RED CAYENNE. A long, slim, pointed pod, and when ripe, of a bright red color. Extremely strong and pungent. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c.

GREEN STRIPED CUSHAW. Fruits very large, with crooked neck; color creamy white, irregularly striped or traced with green. Flesh light yellow, very thick, rather coarse, but sweet. Very productive and popular in some sections. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75.

QUAKER PIE. Fruits of medium size, nearly round; skin light yellow, smooth and covered with a fine gray netting. Flesh light yellow, very thick, sweet and finely flavored. Makes very delicious pies. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75.

IMPROVED SUGAR. This is the old well liked sugar pumpkin, and is admitted by all who have grown it to be the very best pie pumpkin on the market. Its size is uniformly about 9 to 10 inches in diameter. In color, a beautiful deep orange yellow, with a very close netting, almost as russeted as a potato. It is a good winter keeper and unequalled as a cooking variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75.



Alaska Peas.

pods. Peas ripen uniformly, are round, slightly dented; it a valuable variety for the home garden or market. Pkt. 15c; pt. 35c; qt. 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$2.25.

AMERICAN WONDER. Vigorous, productive vines, with a luxuriant foliage, and producing the leaves on one side of the stalk, and growing from 9 to 12 inches high. On account of its dwarf habit of growth it is very desirable for private garden use. Pods are light colored, straight, round, about 2½ inches long, and blunt at the end. Fit for picking 55 days from planting. Seed is wrinkled, green, medium in size and square at the ends. Pkt. 15c; pt. 35c; qt. 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$2.25.

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR. Resembling ems in habit, but more dwarf and uniform in growth; height, 12 to 17 inches, with rather light foliage. Pods are light in color, round, about 2½ inches long, blunt at the ends. Fit for picking 56 days from planting. Seed green, wrinkled, medium in size and square at the ends. Pkt. 15c; pt. 35c; qt. 65c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$2.25.

PREMIUM GEM. Strong and vigorous in growth, producing vines from 18 to 24 inches in height, dark foliage, bearing pods singly on both sides of the stalk, beginning near the ground. Pods are almost straight 2½ to 2¾ inches long, light in color and blunt at the ends. Ready to pick 59 to 61 days from planting. Seed is green, wrinkled and medium in size. Pkt. 15c; pt. 35c; qt. 65c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$2.25.

SUTTON'S EXCELSIOR. Similar in habit of growth to Nott's Excelsior, but bearing very large, broad pods, well filled with large peas. Very tender, of most delicious flavor. Vines 18 to 20 inches high, medium light color, with pods 3¼ to 3½ inches long, light in color, blunt at ends. Ready 52 days from planting. Seed green, wrinkled, medium size. Pkt. 15c; pt. 35c; qt. 65c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$2.25.

DWARF TELEPHONE. Vines 18 to 20 inches high, with rather coarse foliage, medium light green, bearing pods broad, straight, and about 4 inches long. Pale green in color and filled with peas of excellent flavor. Ready for picking from 62 to 65 days from planting. Seed pale green, large, much wrinkled. Pkt. 15c; pt. 35c; qt. 65c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$2.25.

HORSFORD'S MARKET GARDEN. Strongly resembling Premium Gem in habit of growth, but about one-third taller, vines growing 26 to 30 inches high, foliage dark green, pods light colored, straight, about 2½ inches long and blunt. Fit for picking 68 days from planting. Seed green, wrinkled, medium in size. A very popular pea with the canners and market gardeners, on account of its excellent quality, being as sweet as Telephone and very much more tender. Pkt. 15c; pt. 35c; qt. 65c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$2.50.

PEAS

CULTURE.—A week may be gained in earliness by sowing a quantity in moist sand placed in a box in the cellar, and planting outside when well sprouted. Light, dry soil, not over rich, suits the Pea. Sow as early as the ground can be worked, and again every ten days for succession. Peas may be sown in this vicinity as late as the 20th of August. Medium and Late Peas must be planted early; Extra-Earlies may be planted again in August. Sow in single or double rows, from 4 to 6 feet apart, according to the different heights, about an inch apart in the row, and 4 inches deep; one quart to 100 feet of drill.

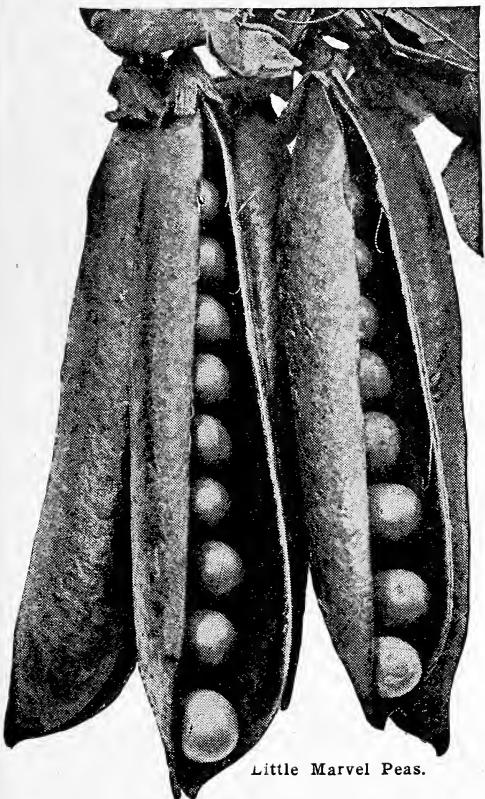
ALASKA. Well known and extensively used, especially by Canners. Very early, and when carefully grown, uniform in ripening. Vine is strong and vigorous, 2 to 2½ feet high, of a peculiar light green color; pods 2½ to 2¾ inches long, straight and blunt at the end, and light in color. Is ready for picking 49 to 50 days from planting. Seed round, blue, slightly pitted. Pkt. 15c; pt. 35c; qt. 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$2.25.

FIRST AND BEST. Early, productive and hardy, with a strong, vigorous vine, which is light in color and uniform in growth, 2½ to 3 feet in height and bearing straight pods 2½ to 2¾ inches long, round, light in color, and blunt at the ends. Is fit for table use 50 to 52 days from planting. Seed round, rather small, and white in color. Pkt. 15c; pt. 35c; qt. 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$2.25.

AMEER, or LARGE PODDED ALASKA. An extra early large podded pea of excellent quality. Vines grow about 3 feet in height, producing large, finely shaped pods; bright green color. Prolific bearer, making An extra early large podded pea of excellent quality. Vines grow about 3 feet in height, producing large, finely shaped pods; bright green color. Prolific bearer, making



Ameer Peas.



Little Marvel Peas.

Gem and Nott's Excelsior, popular as these two varieties are today. The vines, of dwarf even growth, average 15 inches in height and are heavily set with fine pods, frequently borne in pairs. The pods average 2½ inches in length, are square at the bottom and well filled with 6 to 7 quite large, deep green peas. The peas are ready for the table fully as early as American Wonder or Nott's Excelsior, while the pods are larger and the vines produce a much heavier crop. All who desire a fine early crop of the choicest quality of wrinkled peas will be delighted with Little Marvel. Pkt. 15c; pt. 40c; qt. 70c; ½pk. \$2.50.

EVERBEARING. The vines, vigorous and hardy, about 2 feet in height, with coarse, dark green foliage, bearing long, broad pointed pods, dark green in color. Fit for picking 61 days from planting. Seed large, green, wrinkled. This peas is much more uniform in growth than the Stratagem, which it very closely resembles, and has the advantage of remaining fixed in its type, and showing practically no sports or runners. Pkt. 15c; pt. 35c; qt. 65c; ½pk. \$2.25.

JUNO, or DWARF CHAMPION. Vigorous and branching in habit of growth. Fit to pick 70 days from planting. Seed green, wrinkled, large in size. Pkt. 15c; pt. 35c; qt. 65c; ½pk. \$2.25.

YORKSHIRE HERO. Hardy, productive, and upright in growth, bearing near the top of the stalk broad, pointed pods with peas of a good quality. Foliage dark green, 23 to 28 inches in height. Pods 2½ to 3 inches long, blunt, light green in color. Fit to pick 68 to 73 days from planting. Seed large green, wrinkled. Pkt. 15c; pt. 35c; qt. 60c; ½pk. \$2.25.

TELEGRAPH. Closely resembling Telephone in all respects, except that the pods are a deeper shade of green, and the peas are of only fair quality, although the pods are of very fine appearance. Pods 4 to 4½ inches long, medium dark green, pointed. Fit to pick 65 days from planting. Seed large, blue, and round dented. Pkt. 15c; pt. 35c; qt. 60c; ½pk. \$2.25.

DUKE OF ALBANY. Resembling the Telephone in appearance. Vine and foliage medium green in color. Height 50 inches, pods 5 inches long, broad, pointed, dark green. Seed large, green, wrinkled. Pkt. 15c; pt. 35c; qt. 65c; ½pk. \$2.25.

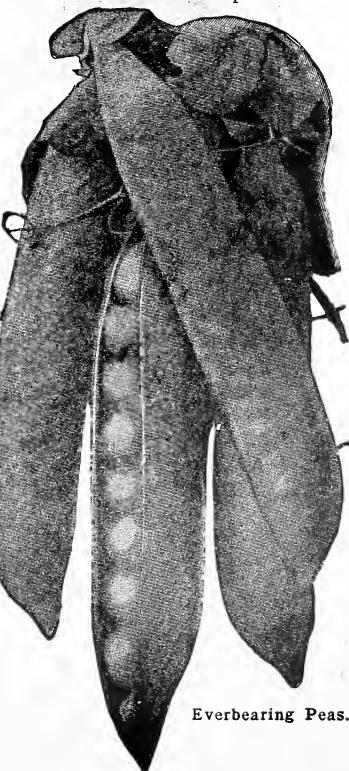
ADVANCER. Vines upright and vigorous in growth, hardy and productive. Height, 30 inches, foliage dark green. Pods 2½ to 2¾ inches long, round, dark colored and blunt. Fit for picking 61 days from planting. Seed green, wrinkled, medium in size. Very fine pea for canner's use. Pkt. 15c; pt. 35c; qt. 65c; ½pk. \$2.25.

ABUNDANCE. Vigorous in growth and productive, bearing pods in great abundance, although of medium size and of excellent quality. Very similar in every respect to Horsford's Market Garden, except that it is a few days later, being fit for picking 71 days from planting. Pods are dark green and blunt. Seed green, wrinkled, and medium in size. Pkt. 15c; pt. 35c; qt. 65c; ½pk. \$2.25.

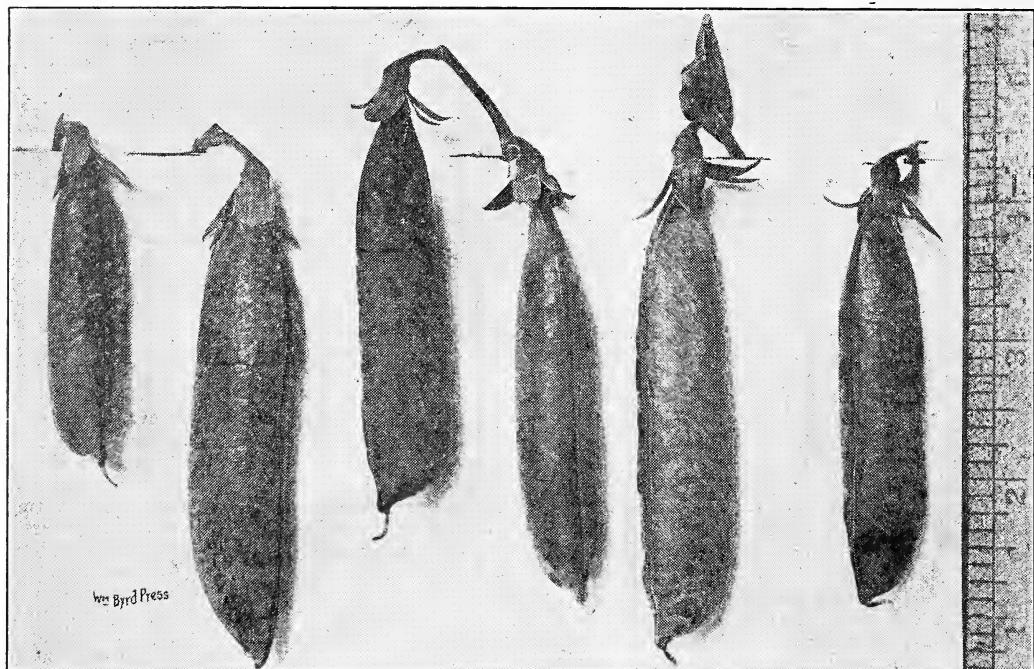
GRADUS. A large, wrinkled, early Pea, with a pod nearly as large as Telephone, filled with large peas, tender and of good quality and flavor. Very quick to germinate and mature with the early sorts. This pea will not stand adverse conditions, however, as well as some of the other sorts, and seed must be planted after all danger of early frost has passed. Height of vine, 26 to 30 inches, with large luxuriant foliage, pale green in color. Pods dark green, 4 to 4½ inches long, and pointed; fit for table use 52 days from planting. Seed large, cream colored, wrinkled. Pkt. 15c; pt. 40c; qt. 70c; ½pk. \$2.75.

THOMAS LAXTON. Closely resembling Gradus in habit, rapidity of growth, earliness and foliage, 26 to 30 inches high, and much hardier in every respect than Gradus. Pods 4 to 4½ inches long, round, well filled with peas, blunt at the end. Fit to pick 52 days from planting. Seed large, cream colored, wrinkled. Pkt. 15c; pt. 40c; qt. 70c; ½pk. \$2.75.

LITTLE MARVEL. We are sure that as soon as American gardeners, whether for pleasure or profit, become acquainted with Little Marvel they will drop both Little



Everbearing Peas.



1. Pedigreed Extra Early. 2. Gradus.

3-4. Little Marvel. 5. Sutton's Excelsior. 6. Thomas Laxton.

Wm. Byrd Press

ALDERMAN. A large podded pea of the Telephone type, very robust and vigorous as to vine, foliage, mixed, medium green. Height 50 inches, pods 5 inches long, broad pointed, medium green in color. Seed green, wrinkled, large. Pkt. 15c; pt. 35c; qt. 65c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$2.25.

TELEPHONE. Vines and leaves large and coarse. Foliage light green in color. Height 40 to 50 inches, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, broad pointed, medium green in color. Fit to pick 62 to 65 days from planting. Seed large, green, wrinkled. Pkt. 15c; pt. 35c; qt. 65c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$2.25.

STRATAGEM. A vigorous, hardy and luxuriant vine bearing large pods containing peas of excellent quality. A heavy cropper, but it has a tendency to sport. Vines 20 inches. Foliage dark green. Pods $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, straight, broad pointed, gray green in color. Fit for table use 56 days from planting. Seed very large, green, wrinkled. Pkt. 15c; pt. 35c; qt. 65c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$2.25.

MAMMOTH LUSCIOUS SUGAR. Edible pods. Pkt. 15c; pt. 40c; qt. 75c.

MAMMOTH MELTING SUGAR. Edible pods. Pkt. 15c; pt. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 75c.

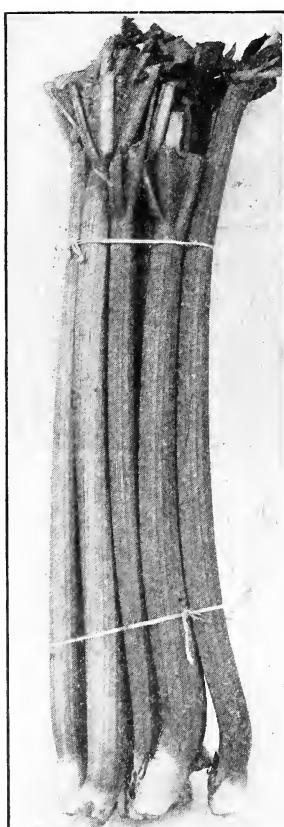
DWARF GRAY SEED. Edible pods. Pkt. 15c; pt. 40c; qt. 75c.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND. Strong and vigorous in growth, 42 to 50 inches in height. Foliage medium green. Pods $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches long, blunt, medium dark green in color. Ready to pick 68 to 73 days from planting. Seed large, green, very much wrinkled. Pkt. 15c; pt. 35c; qt. 65c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$2.25.

RHUBARB

Culture. Rhubarb succeeds best in deep, somewhat retentive soil. The richer its condition and the deeper it is stirred the better. Sow in drills about an inch deep, and thin out plants to 6 inches apart. In the fall transplant the young plants into very highly manured and deeply stirred soil, setting them 4 to 6 feet apart each way, and give a dressing of coarse manure every spring. The stalks should not be plucked until the second year, and the plant never allowed to exhaust itself by running to seed.

MYATT'S VICTORIA. The best for the North. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 75c; 1lb. \$1.25.



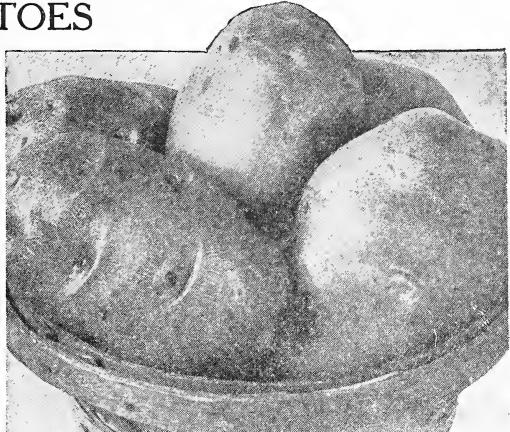
Rhubarb (Pie Plant).

POTATOES

CULTURE.—Three to four barrels to the acre. In order to have the best success in growing Potatoes, it is necessary to plant as early as the ground can be made ready. Select a rich soil, and plant in rows 3 feet apart, and the sets 1 foot in the rows. If wood-ashes and plaster can be procured, sow a good dressing over the field after the Potatoes are up. If a very early crop is desired, it will be necessary to sprout the Potatoes before planting. Cut the Potatoes into pieces of any size desirable, and place in a warm, light room for 4 to 6 weeks before required for planting in the open ground.

MAINE GROWN POTATOES. A sandy loam reasonably rich in organic matter, is considered the very best soil for Potatoes. However, any soil that is light and easily worked and contains a good supply of plant food will grow potatoes successfully. It is not advisable to apply fresh manure just before the tubers are planted. Fresh manure, besides causing a number of diseases on the tubers, contain too large a supply of nitrogen, which produces too rank a growth at the expense of tubers. Plowing should be deep in sections where the ground freezes and stays frozen, and should be turned on edge, so that the air can get around and under the lumps. In Northern sections, Spring plowing is perhaps the best, because open winters and numerous rains have a tendency to settle the ground and render it too compact for tubers. $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 60c; peck 90c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.75; bushel \$3.00; barrel \$8.00.

IRISH COBBLER. Irish Cobbler has been for some years the most famous early Potato in the East. In the Potato sections of Maine it has been more largely grown than all other earlies and has been shipped from there in large quantities to supply the truckers of New Jersey and Virginia and other Atlantic Coast States. From there its popularity has extended throughout the whole of the United States. It is a pure white Potato, nearly round in shape with eyes rather more pronounced than in the Ohio type varieties. It is spoken of as the legitimate successor to Bliss' Triumph and is fast superseding that variety. It sells better than Triumph, as it is a better looker, is ahead of Triumph in quality and yields more, although not as early. $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 70c; peck \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.75; 1 bu. \$3.25; bbl. \$8.00.



Early Rose.

BEAUTY OF HEBRON. Slightly flesh-colored skin, with pure white flesh; productive, and of the finest quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 80c; peck \$1.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$2.00; 1 bu. \$3.50; bbl. \$8.00.

RURAL NEW YORKER. Well known now the country over, and very largely planted for profitable main crop. Rurals are now quoted in all the leading markets of the country along with Burbanks and other standard sorts, and usually they are quoted higher than Burbanks. They are certainly more profitable to raise. When the Rural first made its appearance as sent out in 1889 by the Rural New Yorker, it introduced an entirely distinct class of potatoes, unknown up to that time. The class is characterized by long, rather spindling vines, with dark colored stalks, dark green leaves and purple blossoms; tubers nearly round, flattened, with very smooth, pure white skin, uniform in size, quite numerous in the hill, always very attractive in appearance. $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 70c; peck \$1.10; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.75; 1 bu. \$3.25; bbl. \$8.00.

EARLY PURITAN. Valuable early variety; skin and flesh white, superb quality, dry and floury. $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 60c; peck \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.75; 1 bu. \$3.00; bbl. \$8.00.

EARLY NORTHER. Excellent table variety.

QUEEN. This variety closely resembles Early Beauty of Hebron in color, size and shape, but earlier and a heavier yielder.

CARMAN No. 1. Enormous yielder, handsome and uniformly large. Peculiar white skin and flesh. $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 60c; peck 90c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.60; 1 bu. \$3.00; bbl. \$8.00.

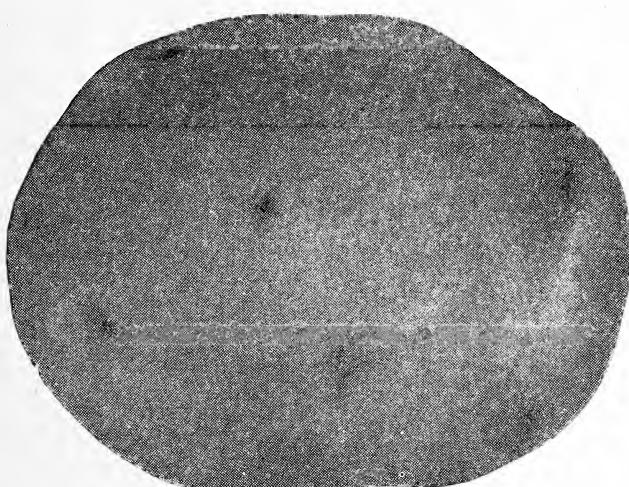
BOVEE. Extra early. An exceedingly heavy yielder, good keeper and fine quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 70c; peck \$1.10; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.75; 1 bu. \$3.25; bbl. \$8.00.

UNCLE SAM. Handsome shape; size medium; excellent quality.

GREEN MOUNTAIN. A late variety that does well on poor soils and resists drought better than most kinds. Tubers large and of attractive appearance; a good keeper. $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 70c; peck \$1.10; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.75; 1 bu. \$3.25; bbl. \$8.00.

WHITE ELEPHANT. Late; large; good quality and very productive.

THESE PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.



Rural New Yorker Potato.

RADISH

CULTURE.—Sow as soon as the ground is dry in the spring in rows 8 to 12 inches apart, every week or ten days for a succession up to the middle of June, after which they are but little used unless a cool northern spot can be had, where the ground is shaded during a part of the day. They should be sown in light rich soil, as a crisp Radish cannot be produced in heavy soils. Sow also in early fall for late crops and winter use. Sow 8 to 10 lbs. to the acre. Radishes should be eaten when quite small; it is a mistake to let them grow too long and too large. This applies particularly to the French Breakfast and small turnip-shaped sorts.

WHITE BOX. A most excellent radish for forcing under glass or for growing in the open ground. White Box is one of the best white globe-shaped radishes for early summer use, as it remains solid and crisp longer than any of the other early sorts. A desirable white sort for the home garden. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP. The standard early turnip radish. Fine flavored and mild. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75.

ICICLE. A very attractive, pure white radish, the earliest of the long, white summer sorts and of the most excellent quality. The roots are somewhat shorter, with smaller tops than Long White Vienna and mature a little earlier. Roots when mature 5 to 6 inches long by $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in diameter. One of the most desirable varieties for outdoor summer planting. It is also adapted for forcing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00.

LONG WHITE VIENNA, or LADY FINGER. A very excellent white variety with long, very smooth white roots. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75.

CHARTIER. Decidedly distinct in appearance from any radish in cultivation. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75.

EARLY SCARLET OLIVE SHAPED. Also known as Half Long Deep Scarlet. This highly desirable early radish is of quick growth and attractive rich carmine color. Of good appearance and is of mild flavor, with crisp flesh. Grown extensively in the South for early shipment. Does equally as well in the North. It is half long or olive in shape with somewhat tapering point. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00.

WHITE STRASBURG, or SUMMER HOSPITAL. Large, showy, half long, white sort. Grows with great rapidity, sometimes producing a crop in six weeks. It will keep in eatable condition two weeks before going into seed. Best summer radish grown. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$1.75.

LONG SCARLET, SHORT TOP IMPROVED. This bright scarlet, small topped sort is about 6 inches long, grows half out of the ground, is uniformly straight, smooth, brittle and crisp, and is a standard and excellent sort for private gardens or market use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75.

VICK'S SCARLET GLOBE. This grand radish has established a reputation as a forcing sort. Its peculiarity is that it will bear the heat requisite for forcing without becoming pithy in character or suffering injury to its flavor. Its color is a rich scarlet. It has a small top and is a high bred radish. An excellent variety for sowing outdoors. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50.

FRENCH BREAKFAST. This pretty radish in color is bright red tipped with white. It is oblong in shape, and in quality is crisp and tender. It is a crisp grower, and is an exceedingly popular variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.50.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE TIPPED

—One of the handsomest of the turnip radishes and a great favorite in many large markets, for early planting outdoors. Roots slightly flattened on the under side; color, scarlet with a white tip; flesh white and of the best quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.50.

GIANT STUTTGART. Summer variety. Grows to an immense size. White flesh, very crisp and tender. Of good flavor and a good keeper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$1.75.

CRIMSON GIANT. This is a new early turnip-shaped radish, double the size of any of the early turnip-shaped type, and equally suitable for forcing or early planting out of doors. It is a rapid growing sort, developing roots of a beautiful deep crimson color, which vary in shape from round to almost oval, and often measure from 6 to 7 inches in circumference. Maturing in 25 to 30 days. Producing larger radishes quicker than most sorts. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00.

WINTER RADISHES

Sow about the same time as winter turnips, on light, rich soil, in drills 18 inches apart; give frequent cultivation, and thin 2 to 6 inches apart, according to size of the variety. For winter, use before severe frost and store in damp sand in cellar.

CHINA ROSE WINTER. Roots cylindrical, or largest at the bottom, tapering abruptly to a small top. Skin smooth, bright rose in color; flesh firm, crisp, tender and quite pungent. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00.

HALF LONG BLACK SPANISH. An American sort of the same general character as the Long Black Spanish, but by many considered superior to either the Round or the Long Black Spanish. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00.

LONG BLACK SPANISH. One of the latest, as well as the hardest of the radishes. An excellent sort for winter use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75.

WHITE CHINESE, or CELESTIAL. Excellent white winter radish. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00.

SALSIFY, OYSTER PLANT

CULTURE.—A fine vegetable, used the same as carrots on, having been boiled, made into cakes and fried like oysters, which they resemble in flavor. Cultivate the same as carrots and parsnips. It is hardy, can remain in the ground all winter for early spring use, but should be taken up before it starts growing; take up a supply for use during the winter. Succeeds best in a light, well-enriched, mellow soil. Sow early in the spring in drills 15 inches apart 1 inch deep; thin to 6 inches in the rows.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND. Originated in the Sandwich Islands; enormous size, more than double the ordinary kind. Roots long, large, smooth and white; excellent tender quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; 1 lb. \$3.00.

SPINACH

Spinach is very hardy, extremely wholesome and palatable and makes a delicious dish after cooking.

CULTURE.—Should be planted in very rich ground, the richer the better. Sow in drills one foot apart and begin thinning out the plants when the leaves are an inch wide. All should be cut before hot weather, or they will be tough and stringy. For early spring use, sow early in autumn and protect the plants with a slight covering of leaves or straw.

VICTORIA. An excellent sort, which forms a very large, exceedingly dark green leaf, somewhat curled in the center. It becomes fit for use nearly as early as any, remaining so much longer than most kinds, and cannot fail to please, whether grown for the market or in the private garden. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.10.

SAVOY LEAVED. The earliest variety and one of the best to plant in autumn for early spring use. Plant of upright growth, with narrow, pointed leaves, which are curled like those of the Savoy cabbage. It grows quickly to a suitable size, but soon runs to seed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.10.

VIROFLAY. The leaves are large, thick and fleshy. Though not quite as hardy as the Prickly Winter, it stands the winter well. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.10.

IMPROVED THICK LEAF. A variety which grows very rapidly, forming a cluster of large, very thick, slightly wrinkled leaves of fine color and quality when cooked. Especially recommended for market gardeners. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.10.

LONG STANDING. An improved, round seeded strain of excellent merit, having all the good qualities of other sorts and continuing in condition for use much longer. The leaves are smooth and very dark, rich green. Very popular with market gardeners. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.30.

LONG SEASON. A very dark green, crumpled variety, in general appearance similar to Savoy Leaved but considerably larger and broader in leaf, less crumpled and very much longer standing. Seed round. One of the very best for early spring and successful planting. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.30.

SQUASH

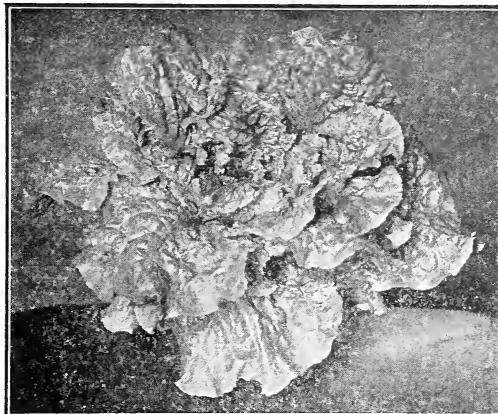
CULTURE.—Sow in hills in the same manner and at the same time as cucumbers and melons, the bush varieties 3 to 4 feet apart, the running kinds from 6 to 9 feet apart. Four ounces to 100 hills for bush varieties and eight ounces for running varieties.

GIANT CROOKNECK. This strain is a great improvement on the old variety of Crookneck. It is larger and better in every way. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00.

GOLDEN SUMMER CROOKNECK. Plants of true bush growth, very early fruiting and productive. The squashes are of the popular crookneck type; rich golden yellow, thickly warted. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00.

EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOP. Similar in form to the Golden Bush, but with a cream white skin, and more tender and delicate flesh. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.75.

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH. This has been obtained by years of careful selection. Although we have sold this squash for a number of years, we again call attention to it. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.75.



Savoy Leaved Spinach.

MAMMOTH CHILI. Largest of all squashes, growing to an immense size, often weighing over 200 pounds, while its rich fine flavored flesh insures its value for all purposes. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00.

ORANGE, or PROLIFIC MARROW. A variety developed by selection from the Boston Marrow and not so large but much earlier, and the earliest of the winter varieties. Fruit deep orange color, netted with cream; shape similar to Boston Marrow; flesh thick, deep yellow, of fine quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00.

COCOZELLE or ITALIAN VEGETABLE MARROW. The dwarf bushes of this fine variety produce large, very elongated, slightly curved, smooth dark green fruits which when mature become marbled with yellow and lighter green stripes. Fruits are best when 6 to 8 inches long. The flesh is very tender, marrowy, and delicious. Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c; 1 lb. \$2.00.

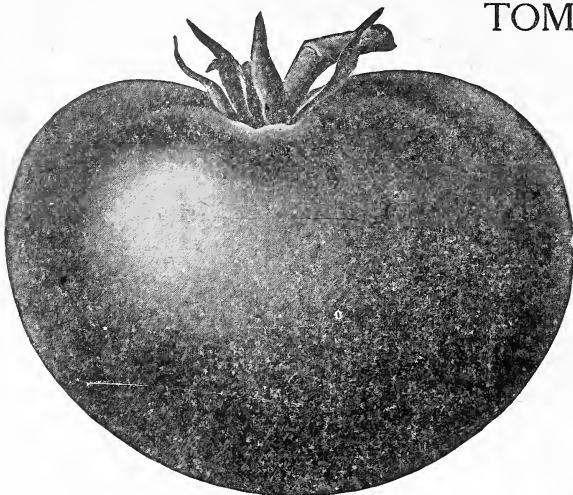
BOSTON MARROW. Second early, coming in about 10 days after the Bush and Crookneck sorts. Skin yellowish, very thin; the flesh dry and fine grained, and of unsurpassed flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00.

HUBBARD. A general favorite and more largely grown as a late sort than any other; it is of large size, often weighing from 9 to 10 pounds. Color bluish green, occasionally marked with brownish orange or yellow. Flesh fine grained, dry, and of excellent flavor. It can be had in use from September to May. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00.

WARTY HUBBARD. The best strain of Hubbard Squash. By its rough, hard, warty shell and its dark olive green color, it can be distinguished from any other strain, either in the field or on the market. It was introduced in 1894 and since that time under different names at different places it has been given out to all who have called for the best stock of Hubbard Squash. We have maintained its purity by continued selection and offer headquarters seed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00.

RED, or GOLDEN HUBBARD. The heavy warted skin is of a rich orange-yellow, turning to deep salmon-red when ripened. It is equally as productive and fine in quality as the original Hubbard Squash. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00.

TOMATO



Spark's Earliana Tomato.

CULTURE.—Sow in a hotbed in early spring, or the seed may be sown in shallow boxes and placed in a window when one does not wish to have the trouble of making a hotbed. Transplant to the open ground when all danger of frost is past, setting the plants 3 to 4 feet apart each way. Fruit may be had several weeks earlier by sowing seed quite early and transplanting into small pots. Tomatoes that have not ripened at the end of the season may be taken from the vines and placed in empty coldframes, or wrapped in tissue paper, and carefully packed in flat boxes—where a large proportion of them will ripen from time to time, frequently until Christmas.

PERFECTION. A splendid red variety, hardy, productive, and a good bearer. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40; 1 lb. \$5.00.

ATLANTIC PRIZE. A very early variety, fairly smooth; good for first crop. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.50.

TROPHY. A good main crop sort. Color, red, fruit large. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.50.

MATCHLESS. One of the latest of the good market varieties. The vines are very distinct. Have a potato leaf appearance. In color, this sort is like the Acme, fine, large, smooth fruit. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40; 1 lb. \$5.00.

ONDEROSA. This variety, when conditions are favorable, grows to an immense size and makes the heaviest fruit of any in the list. Our stock is from the original strain. None better. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2; 1 lb. \$7.

ACME. One of the best standard sorts. Of a fine crimson purplish color. Shape is smooth, size large, and uniform. For the market or home garden no sort is better. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.0; 1 lb. \$5.00.

BEAUTY. A decided favorite for either home market or shipping purposes, being early, hardy, a strong grower, productive, large size, always smooth, perfect in shape, and excellent in quality. The color is a very glossy crimson, with a tinge of purple. It grows in clusters of 4 to 6 large fruit, retaining its large size late in the season. It ripens with Acme and Perfection, and is entirely free from ribbed and elongated fruit. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; 1 lb. \$5.00.

LIVINGSTON'S NEW GLOBE. Is of beautiful globe shape, with quite a percentage of elongated fruits, which permits of a greater number of slices being taken than with flat fruited sorts. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40; 1 lb. \$5.00

NEW STONE. A fine new, red variety, very solid and smooth; a splendid main crop sort. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; 1 lb. \$5.00.

RED CHERRY. A new sort of considerable merit. Fruit smooth. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; 1 lb. \$5.00.

YELLOW PLUM. A small yellow variety, of handsome appearance and fair quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; 1 lb. \$5.00.

SPARK'S EARLIANA. Said to be the earliest large tomato in the world. This tomato is not only remarkable for its earliness, but for its very large size, handsome shape and bright, red color. Its solidity and fine quality are quite equal to the best medium and late sorts. From less than 4,000 hills the originator realized from his first pickings \$725.00 clear of freight and commission, being in the market fully a week before all others. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40; 1 lb. \$5.00.

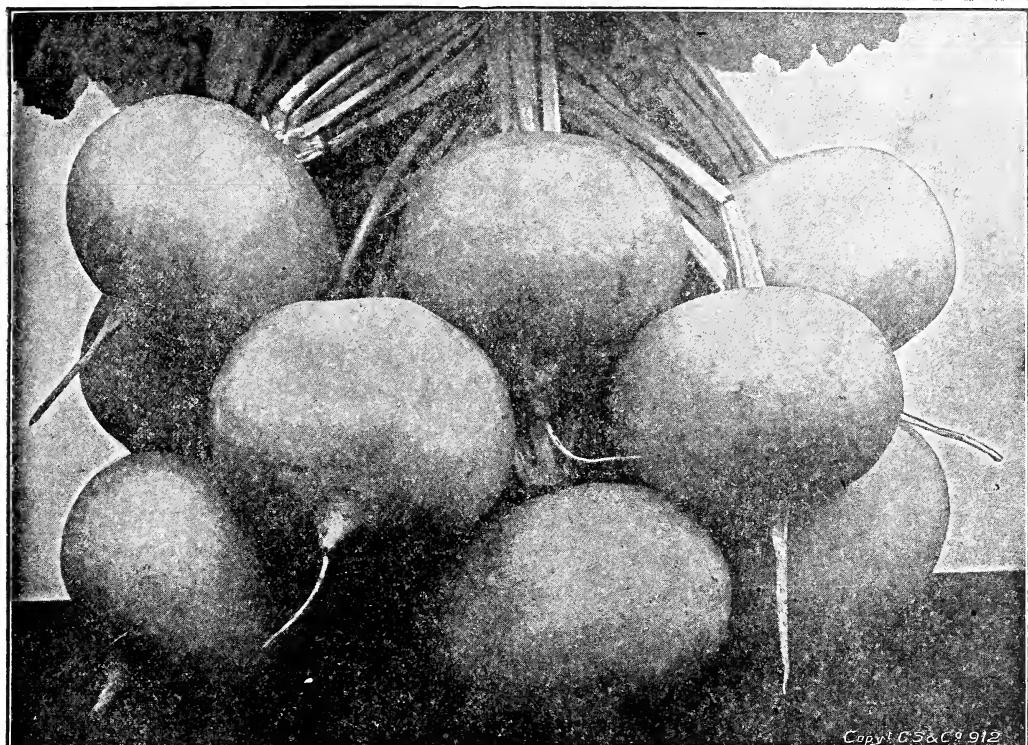
CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL. The largest, smoothest and finest flavored extra early Tomato in cultivation. Within a week to 10 days as early as the famous Spark's Earliana. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40; 1 lb. \$5.00.

CRINES JUNE PINK. A fine new variety. It is highly recommended to gardeners whose trade demands the purplish pink sorts. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.50.

DWARF CHAMPION. Sometimes known as the "Tree Tomato." The vines of this second-early purplish pink Tomato are upright, compact, vigorous, about 2 feet in height, and scarcely need any support. Fruits are medium-sized, smooth, round, but slightly flattened at stem end, and of good quality. It is grown very largely for plants and forms a handsome, sturdy bush, with distinct dark green foliage. Oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; 1 lb. \$5.00.

DWARF STONE. This is the largest-fruited of all the dwarf varieties. Vines are dwarf, vigorous, and very productive. A late-maturing sort, with large, smooth, bright red, very solid fruits having thick, meaty walls; of fine flavor. Produced in clusters of 3 to 5, and vines are close-jointed. The form, habit, and color of the bush are the same as Dwarf Champion, the only difference being the color of the fruit. Oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; 1 lb. \$5.00.

EARLY DETROIT. This splendid variety is one of the largest and best of the early purplish pink varieties. Not only the most productive, but in uniformity and size of fruit, freedom from cracking and from tendency to blight, it has been found to meet the most exacting requirements. The vines are vigorous and very productive. Fruits large, very smooth, uniform in size, nearly globe-shaped, firm and of excellent quality. It has taken a very prominent place as one of the finest shipping Tomatoes yet produced. Oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75; 1 lb. \$6.00.



Copyt. G.S. & C. 912

Pomeranian White Globe Turnip.

TURNIP

CULTURE.—For early Turnips, sow as soon as the ground opens in spring, but the other kinds, for winter use, may be sown from the middle of July to the end of August. Turnips are generally sown broadcast, but much larger crops are obtained (particularly of the Rutabagas) by cultivating in drills 18 inches apart, and thinning to 6 inches in the drill. Sow in drills, one pound to the acre; broadcast, 2 to 3 pounds to the acre.

POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE. This is one of the most productive kinds, and in good, rich soil roots will frequently grow to 12 pounds in weight. It is of perfect globe shape; skin white and smooth; leaves large and dark green. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; 1 lb. \$2.00.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE. An early variety. Globe shaped; heavy cropper. In other respects similar to the Red Top Strap Leaf. A handsome looking bulb. And is rapidly taking the lead of all other varieties of early turnips for market garden purposes. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$3.00.

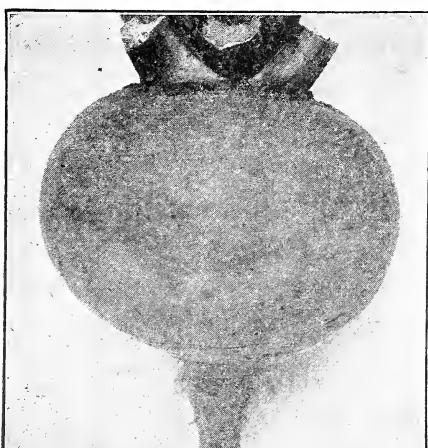
EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN. The earliest in cultivation, two weeks earlier than Purple Top Strap Leaf. The bulb is flat, of medium size, quite smooth, with a purple top. Flesh, white, hard and of finest quality. It is an extra good keeper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; 1 lb. \$3.25.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN TURNIP. The Early White Milan is one of our most popular turnips for spring sowing, a splendid extra early turnip, in which the extreme earliness, small top and tap root of the Purple Top Milan is united with clear white skin and flesh. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; 1 lb. \$3.25.

COW HORN. This variety is pure white, except a little shade of green at the top, and is carrot-like in form, growing nearly half out of the ground, and slightly crooked. It is delicate and well flavored, of very rapid growth, and has obtained considerable favor as a market sort for fall and early winter use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00.

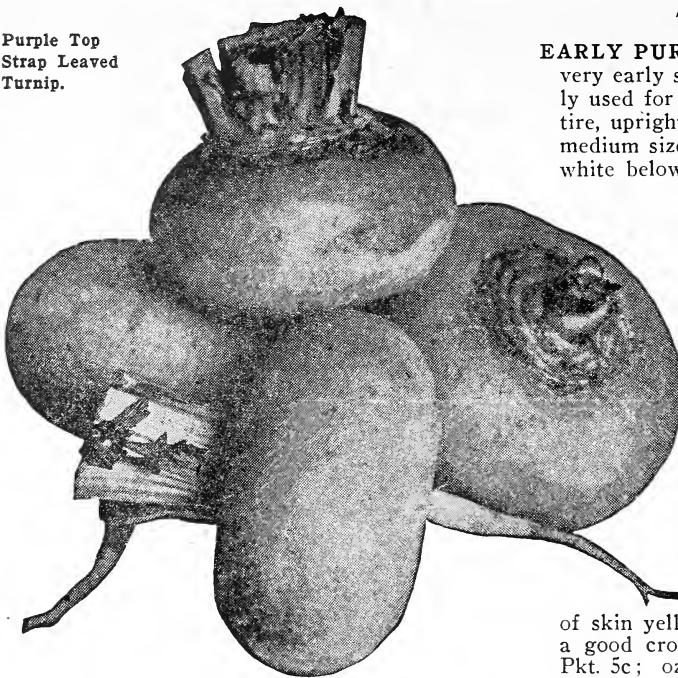
EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH. An excellent garden variety. The best for spring sowing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00.

WHITE EGG. A perfectly globe-shaped, white-skinned turnip. It is exceedingly productive. The flesh is fine grained, firm and of very delicate flavor. It is one of the best keeping of the white fleshed sorts. Very early and particularly adapted for family or market use. We recommend it to market gardeners because its earliness and fine appearance make it a very profitable variety of turnip. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.50.



White Egg Turnip.

Purple Top
Strap Leaved
Turnip.



RUTABAGA

SWEDISH TURNIP

IMPROVED AMERICAN. The best yellow fleshed, purple top variety grown for stock or table. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.50.

BUDLONG'S WHITE ROCK. Though sometimes called a turnip, this is more like a rutabaga. The root is large, both skin and flesh very white. An excellent keeper and a desirable sort for market gardeners. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.50.

LAING'S IMPROVED. One of the earliest of the rutabagas. Forms a handsome bulb of good quality. Keeps well; good for table use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.50.

LONG WHITE FRENCH. A very delicate flavored variety. An excellent keeper and fine for table. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.50.

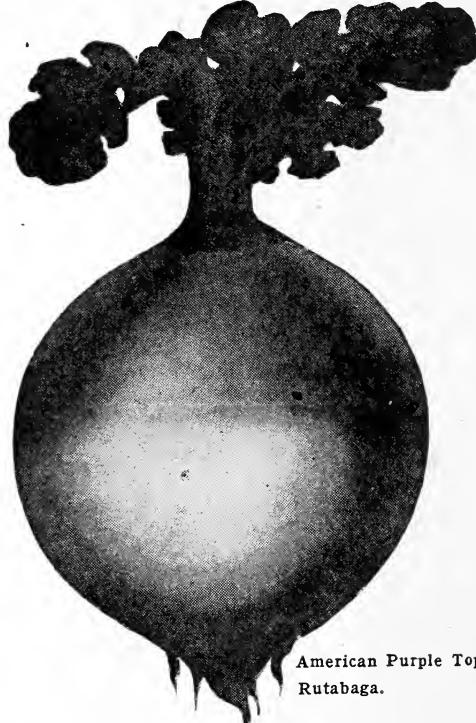
EATON'S AMERICAN PURPLE TOP, or IMP. LONG ISLAND. A strain of Purple Top Yellow rutabaga of American origin, selected to a smaller top and much shorter neck than is usually found, while the roots are a little more globular, grow to a large size and are of the finest quality. Excellent for table use and most desirable sorts. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; 1 lb. \$3.00.

TURNIPS—Continued

EARLY PURPLE TOP, STRAP LEAVED. A very early strap leaved variety, very extensively used for the table. The leaves are few, entire, upright in growth. The roots are flat, of medium size, purple or dark red above ground, white below. The flesh is white, fine grained and tender. Roots when in best condition for table use are about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, but can be grown much larger for stock. Also known as Early Red Top, Strap Leaf. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.25.

YELLOW ABERDEEN. Very hardy and productive; a good keeper; globe shaped. Color pale yellow with purple top. Very firm in texture, and closely resembling the Rutabaga in good keeping qualities. Good either for table or stock. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; 1 lb. \$2.50.

LARGE AMBER GLOBE. One of the best varieties for a field crop for stock. Flesh yellow, fine grained, and sweet; color of skin yellow, top green. Hardy, keeps well, a good cropper. Very popular in the South. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; 1 lb. \$2.50.



American Purple Top
Rutabaga.

HERBS

BASIL, SWEET. Hardy, large, green. Used for flavoring. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; 1 lb. \$3.00.

BORAGE. Leaves used as salad and for flavoring, hardy. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c; 1 lb. \$2.00.

DILL. An annual used for flavoring dill pickles. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.50.

FENNEL, FLORENCE. Used for flavoring purposes, like celery; or boiled as greens. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75.

MARJORAM, SWEET. Leaves and short ends used for seasoning. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40; 1 lb. \$5.00.

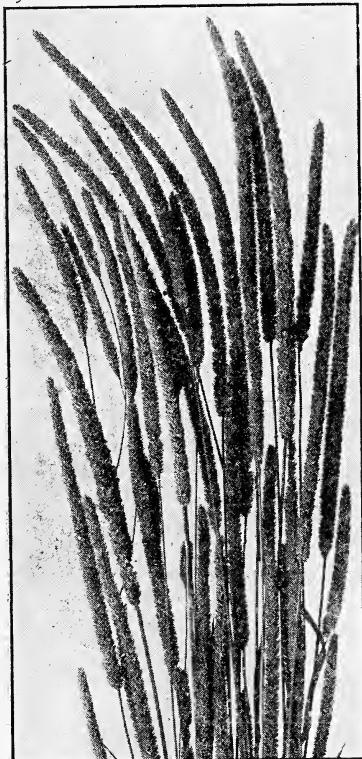
SAGE. A broad-leaved hardy perennial used for seasoning. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.10; 1 lb. \$7.50.

SAVORY, SUMMER. Used for seasoning and flavoring soup, dressings, etc. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.65; 1 lb. \$6.00.

THYME, BROAD-LEAVED. Leaves dried and used as seasoning; also bee-food. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.10; 1 lb. \$7.50.

GRAINS & GRASSES

Prices are continually fluctuating, and those stated herein are only for market at date of issue of catalog. Let us know what you want, and we will quote lowest market, or send us your orders, and we will fill them at lowest market price on date of receipt of order.



Timothy.

GRASS SEED

BLUE GRASS (*Poa Compressa*). Commonly called Canada Blue Grass. A very valuable grass for pasture and lawns. Lb. 25c; 100 lbs. \$23.00.

ENGLISH RYE GRASS (*Lolium Perenne*). A very nutritious rapid growing variety, valuable for meadows and pastures. Twenty-four-pound bushel. Lb. 25c; 100 lbs. \$23.00.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS (*Avena Elatior*). This produces an abundant supply of foliage, and is valuable for pasture on account of its early and luxuriant growth. Market price.

SWEET VERNAL GRASS (*Anthoxanthum Odoratum*). Permanent pastures should not be sown without a portion of this grass. Market price.

HARD FESCUE (*Festuca Duriuscula*). Similar to Sheep's Fescue, not so dense, growing somewhat taller. Market price.

RED TOP (*Agrostis Vulgaris*). A valuable grass for moist soils and low lands. Good, permanent grass, standing our climate well.

Solid Seed, Best Grade. Lb. 30c.

Chaff Seed. Market price.

TIMOTHY
(*Phleum Pratense*). Decidedly the best grass for hay. Lb. 20c; bu. \$8.00.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS (*Lolium Italicum*). Valuable European variety, adapted to any climate; produces large nutritive crops. 18-lb. bushel. Market price.

ORCHARD GRASS, or ROUGH COCKSFOOT (*Dactylis Glomerata*). One of the most valuable, widely known of all pasture grasses. Well adapted for sowing under trees or orchards. Lb. 40c; 100 lbs. \$35.00.

MEADOW FESCUE, or ENGLISH BLUE GRASS (*Festuca Pratensis*). Needs rich ground; succeeds well on prairie soil. Sow 25 lbs. per acre. Market price.

WOOD MEADOW GRASS (*Poa Nemoralis*). One of the best varieties to sow in shaded situations, such as orchards and parks, for either hay or pasture. Sow 30 lbs. per acre. Market price.

CREEPING BENT GRASS (*Agrostis Stolonifera*). Particularly valuable for lawns to be used as croquet and tennis grounds. Market price.

MEADOW FOXTAIL (*Alopecurus Pratensis*). Valuable for permanent pasture; does best on good moderately moist soil. Market price.



Meadow Fescue.



Red Clover.

ALSIKE, or SWEDISH (*Trifolium Hybridum*). This valuable variety is fast gaining great popularity. Lb. 45c; 100 lbs. \$42.00.

CRIMSON, or SCARLET CLOVER. Can be seeded at any time from June to October, at the rate of 15 to 20 lbs. per acre. Lb. 30c; 100 lbs. \$28.00

MISCELLANEOUS CEREALS

Subject to Market Changes.

BARLEY. Two bushels will sow one acre.

Vermont Champion. Two-rowed, early, hardy and prolific. Market price.

BUCKWHEAT. Should be sown broadcast about the middle of June. One-half bushel will sow one acre.

Japanese. The grains are nearly double the size of any other variety. Bushel, 48 lbs. Market price.

RYE. 1½ bushels will sow one acre.

Winter. Hardy and prolific.

Spring. Splendid yielder.

WHEAT. 1½ bushels will sow one acre.

Saskatchewan Fife. Favorite Wheat for Spring sowing; vigorous and productive. Bushel, 60 lbs. Market price.

Fultz (Winter). A standard sort; very reliable. Market price.

MILLET. 1½ bushels will sow one acre.

Hungarian (*Panicum Germanicum*). Early; height 2 to 3 feet; abundant foliage and slender head; withstands droughts, and yields well on light soils. Market price.

GRASS SEED—Continued

TALL FESCUE (*Festuca Elatior*). A valuable perennial grass, very productive and nutritious. If used alone, sow 40 lbs. per acre. Market price.

BLUE GRASS (*Poa Pratensis*). Commonly called Kentucky Blue Grass and known in some sections as "Green Meadow Grass" and "June Grass." It is the best pasture for our climate and soil, succeeding finely on hill lands and producing the most nourishing food. Sow early in the spring or during the months of October and November. Fancy clean seed. Lb. 35c; 100 lbs. \$32.00.

CLOVER SEED

MEDIUM RED, or JUNE (*Trifolium Pratense*). Sow in Spring or fall, at the rate of 8 or 10 lbs. per acre. Lb. 60c; 100 lbs. \$55.00.

MAMMOTH, or LARGE RED (*Trifolium Pratense*). Sow at the rate of about 8 lbs. per acre. Sixty lbs. per bushel. Lb. 65c; 100 lbs. \$60.00.

WHITE DUTCH (*Trifolium Ripens*). A small, creeping, spreading, perennial variety, valuable for pasture and lawns. Lb. 80c; 100 lbs. \$75.00.

ALFALFA, or LUCERNE (*Medicago Sativa*). Will bear cutting three or four times during the season. For bringing up poor land it is the best of the clovers. Lb. 35c; 100 lbs. \$30.00.

MISCELLANEOUS CEREALS

Subject to Market Changes.

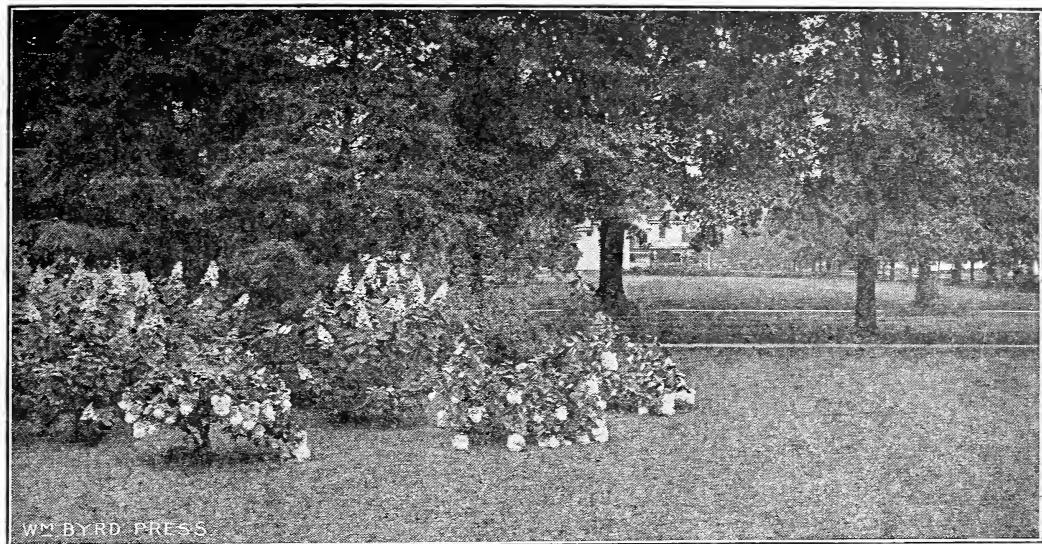
OATS. **Storm King.** The grandest white Oat in cultivation; very early and productive. 32 lbs. to bus.; 2½ bus. per acre. Market price.

SOJA BEAN (*Glycine hispida*). Thrives well in hot and dry weather. Plant at the rate of ½ to ¾ bushel to the acre, in drills 2½ to 3 feet apart, and cultivate same as Field Corn. Good as ensilage or green fodder. Bushel, \$4.50.

VETCHES. **Spring Tares** (*Vicia sativa*). Sown broadcast at rate of 60 to 100 lbs. to the acre, like Wheat or Barley, and sometimes mixed with Oats for soiling. 10 lbs., market price.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE. Excellent for sheep pasture and also for soiling. It may be sown in May, and will be ready for pasturing in July and August. In drills, sow 5 lbs. to acre; broadcast, 10 lbs. to acre. Lb., 20c; 100 lbs., \$17.00.

We pay the Postage or Express Charges on all Garden Seeds bought by the Packet, Ounce, or Quarter-Pound. :: :: :: :: ::



WM BYRD PRESS

Lawns like this can be produced by sowing Eaton's Lawn Grass Seed.

How To Lay Down a Lawn

From the middle of March to the middle of May is the most favorable time for laying down a lawn. Any soil where Potatoes or Corn will grow is suitable, since it is well that the soil be not too rich or the Grasses will grow too rapidly.

The ground should be thoroughly ploughed, harrowed and pulverized and brought to a smooth surface.

After sowing the ground should be rolled in order to press the seed firmly in the soil.

The sowing should be done when the ground is moist or before a rainfall.

Grass seed may also be sown early in the Fall,

but must be sown early enough to give the Grass a good strong growth before Winter sets in.

Every succeeding Spring the lawn should be gone over with a heavy roller, as the Winter frosts loosen the soil, and rolling is necessary to compress it again. It is well to roll frequently.

It is advisable to mow the lawn frequently, as it improves the Grass, both in vigor of root-growth and in firmness of texture.

It is not well to cut the Grass too close, especially in the hot Summer months when the roots need some shade to protect them from the sun.

A good top-growth is also necessary to protect the roots from severe Winter frosts.

EATON'S CENTRAL PARK

LAWN GRASS MIXTURE

CENTRAL PARK MIXTURE. This mixture is composed of Grasses permanent in character, and will produce a rich sward in 3 or 4 weeks from time of sowing; 5 bus. to acre, 15 lbs. to bushel.

SPECIAL MIXTURE. We have given special attention to this mixture, which will be found perfect in every detail. The Grasses used are selected with the purpose of producing a close turf of fine, even texture, which when once attained is permanent and beautiful (only the highest grade of Grasses used in this mixture). 4 bus. to acre; 20 lbs. to bushel.

SHADY NOOK MIXTURE. This mixture is designed for shady spots, where sufficient sun to grow the ordinary lawn mixtures does not reach. 4 bus. to acre; 20 lbs. to bushel.

TERRACE SOD MIXTURE. A mixture of Grasses, possessing long and penetrating roots, matting and holding the soil well together and resisting drought. 20 lbs. to bushel.

MIXTURES.	Qt.	1/2pk.	Pk.	Bus.
Eaton's Central Park Lawn				
Grass	.30	1.00	1.75	6.00
Eaton's Shady Lawn Grass	.40	1.25	1.75	6.00
Eaton's Terrace Grass	.40	1.25	1.75	6.00

Grass Mixture For Golf Links, Tennis Courts, Etc.

PUTTING GREEN MIXTURE. A mixture of extra fine Grasses that will make a close, firm, green and lasting turf, which will improve with tramping. 24 lbs. to bus.

TENNIS COURT MIXTURE. Tennis courts need Grasses of a hardy nature, of fine leaf and close, compact growth. Our mixture will be found particularly adapted for the purposes. 24 lbs. to bus.

FAIR GREEN MIXTURE. For the grounds in general, use Eaton's Special Mixture.

SPECIAL MIXTURES FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES. If our correspondents will write us, giving the nature and condition of the soil to be treated, we will make up a special mixture that will suit the purpose, in any locality or climate.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

FLOWER SEEDS

We list varieties which are best suited to the North, and which, under favorable conditions, will give good results.

Cultural directions will be found on the packets. In general, however, the following rules will apply: Have the ground as fine, smooth and level as possible. Cover each lot of seed to a uniform depth, not more than 4 to 6 times the diameter of the seed. Press the soil firmly over the seed, taking care not to plant when the ground is too wet. Thin out the young plants to prevent crowding and keep free from weeds. Very small seeds should be merely sprinkled on the surface, and barely covered with fine, sifted soil, and then given some protection from the hot sun and heavy rain until up. If the weather is dry, regular watering with a misty spray will be necessary.

Flowers are usually divided into three classes: Annuals, Biennials and Perennials, designated in the list by the letters A, B, and P, respectively. Annuals normally live but one year, though they may come in beds from year to year, from self-sown seed. Biennials live two years, some kinds if sown in the Fall blooming the following Spring. Perennials are herbaceous plants, living for years, and with the same flowering habits as Biennials. The terms Hardy, Half Hardy and Tender, designated by letters H., H. H., and T., refer to characteristics of the flowers and time to sow. Hardy varieties may be sown early in March, unless in a very backward season. Half Hardy varieties should not be sown before the ground is warm. Tender varieties should not be sown before May.

As a guide in making the proper selections of Seed, the following may be useful:—

Edging Plants, for Borders and Beds. Ageratum, Alyssum, Aster, Daisy, Candytuft, Dwarf Cosmos, Globe Amaranth, Lobelia, Marigold, Dwarf Nasturtium, Nigella, Petunia, Dwarf Phlox, Sweet William, Dwarf Zinnias.

Permanent Beds, Borders and Masses. Hardy Perennial Flowers. Bellis, Candytuft, Canterbury Bells, Coreopsis, Dianthus, Digitalis, Gillardia, Hibiscus, Hollyhock, Lobelia, Lychnis, Myosotis, Paeonia, Pansies, Phlox, Scabious, Sweet William, Wallflower.

Long Stemmed Flowers Suitable for Cutting. Aquilegia, Alyssum, Carnation, Chrysanthemums, Coreopsis, Cosmos, Dahlias, Delphinium, Dianthus, Gillardia, Larkspur, Marigold, Mignonette, Poppies, Salpiglossis, Scabious, Stocks, Sweet Peas, Zinnias.

Climbing Vines. Balloon Vine, Canary Bird Vine, Coboea, Convolvulus, Cypress Vine, Dolichos, Gourds, Japanese Hop, Hyacinth Bean, Ipomoea, Moonflower, Morning Glory, Nasturtium, Sweet Peas, Ampelopsis, Aristolochia, Clematis, Honeysuckle, Wistaria.

Drooping Plants, for Vases, Hanging Baskets, Veranda Boxes, Etc. Alyssum, Calendula, Nasturtium, Ice Plant, Lobelia, Oxalis, Petunia, Smilax.

Plants Succeeding in Partial Shade. Antirrhinum, Aquilegia, Bellis, Canterbury Bells, Delphinium, Digitalis, Myosotis, Pansy, Poppies.

Ornamental Foliage Plants. Amaranthus, Canna, Cineraria, Coleus, Kochia, Marvel of Peru, Pyrethrum, Ricinus.

ALL FLOWER SEEDS SENT POSTPAID ON RECEIPT OF PRICE.

Send \$1.00, select Packets to value of.....	\$1.15	Send \$4.00, select Packets to value of.....	\$4.85
Send \$2.00, select Packets to value of.....	\$2.35	Send \$5.00, select Packets to value of.....	\$6.15
Send \$3.00, select Packets to value of.....	\$3.60	Send \$10.00, select Packets to value of.....	\$12.50

These Rates apply only to Seeds in Packets, but not to Seeds by Weight.



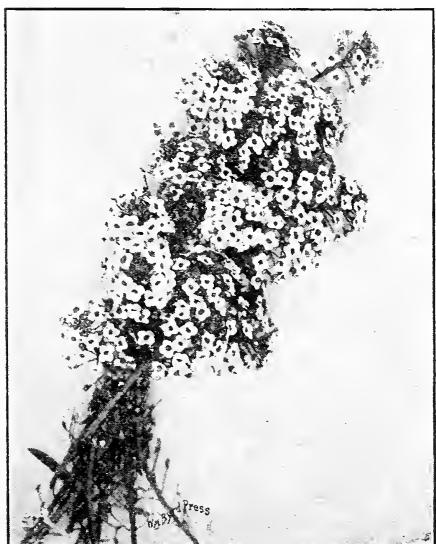
A Charming Border of Hardy Annuals.



Ageratum.

AGERATUM. Of easy growth, flowers abundantly out-of-doors in Summer and up until frost, or in greenhouses in Winter; therefore very desirable for bouquet-making. A bed with the center of *Salvia splendens* and border about 18 inches wide of blue *Ageratum* will make a dazzling sight for 90 days. Pkt. 10c.

ALYSSUM. H.A. Can be grown very readily either outdoors or in the house, and by cutting back the plants properly an almost constant succession of bloom may be had. Can be sown early in Spring or in Fall. Pkt. 10c.

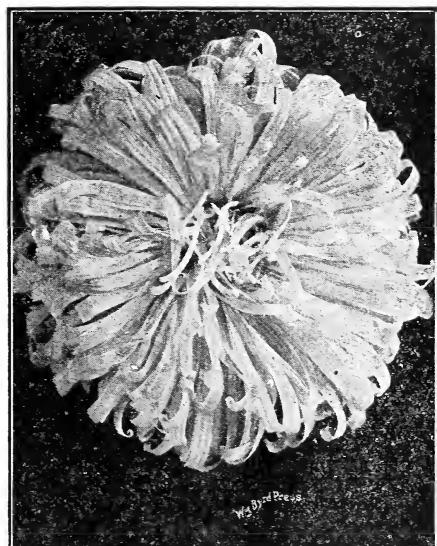


Sweet Alyssum.

Sweet (Maritimum). For borders, edgings and massing in small beds. Blooms early, covering itself with clusters of small white cruciform flowers, of very delicate fragrance, and fine for small bouquets. Pkt. 10c.

Little Gem (Carpet of Snow). White variety, especially adapted for borders and rock work. Plants form a compact mass of white bloom, hence the name. Pkt. 10c.

ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon) is a showy hardy perennial, blooming in August if sown early and then on till killed by frost. Among the most showy and brilliant border plants; succeeds in any good garden soil. By cutting off most of the flowering stems and giving a slight protection over Winter, plants will bloom second Summer for four months. Try a few this way. For cut flowers with stems kept in water, Snapdragons retain their fresh appearance for ten days, and in this particular they are very valuable as table decorations. Pkt. 5c.



Eaton's Large Branching Aster.

A S T E R S. Chrysanthemum-like flowers surpassed by no plant in beauty. They vary in color from a delicate pink and white to deep reds and purples. The plants thrive best in rich soil, but with sufficient moisture will give satisfaction in almost any garden plot, and blossom in profusion for 90 days or till late in the Autumn, proving a constant delight even after other flowers have been killed by frost. They are especially adapted to house decoration, and when cut and placed in water hold their regal heads erect from one to two weeks without withering. A bed of Asters in the garden or on the lawn is effective and beautiful for months, providing more cut flowers than any other plants occupying the same space. Good as any offered under more florid descriptions. 8 to 20 inches high. Asters are by far the most satisfactory open garden flowering plants during Midsummer and Autumn.



American Quilled Aster.

BALSAMS (Lady's-Slipper). Large flowered, full centered. Beautiful annuals with flowers as double as Roses, measuring two inches in diameter. Rich soil and deep culture are requisite to produce large and showy flowers. Seed maybe sown where they are to stand, and later thin out the plants; but if started indoors they will flower earlier. Set plants about 2 feet apart, where they can have plenty of sun. Our stock is exceptionally fine. In bloom 60 days.

Pure White. Pkt. 5c.

Finest Mixed. Pkt. 5c.

CALENDULA (Pot Marigold). Few annuals are of easier culture; sown in May outdoors they are in bloom within six weeks after sowing and remain in bloom after everything has been killed by frost. They may also be successfully grown in pots indoors. Pkt. 5c.

CANDYTUFT. These well-known favorites are among the most beautiful of our annual flowers. The seeds can be sown at all seasons or in Fall for early flowering. They like rich soil and plenty of room to flower freely. Nearly all varieties are hardy annuals. Very pretty in beds or masses. Bloom 60 days. Pkt. 5c.

CANNAS are mostly tropical, half-hardy perennial plants with broad foliage somewhat resembling corn and showy flowers; produce a striking effect grouped in beds or single on the lawn. Soak the seed in warm water about 12 hours, sow in hotbed, transplant when ground is warm; give plenty of moisture and rich soil. Take up the roots before frost and keep in a moderately warm cellar. Pkt. 5c.

CANTERBURY BELLS (Campanula, Cup and Saucer). A. A handsome, hardy biennial of stately growth, rich color and profuse bloom. Succeeds best in light, rich soil and in the fall should be transplanted or thinned to 18 inches or 2 feet apart and given some protection in severe winter weather. Has large, bell-shaped flowers which are strikingly effective; colors white, and various shades of violet, rose, lilac and blue. Height 2 to 4 feet. One of the wild forms of Campanula is the "Blue Bells of Scotland."

Mixed. Pkt. 15c.

Double Mixed. Pkt. 20c.

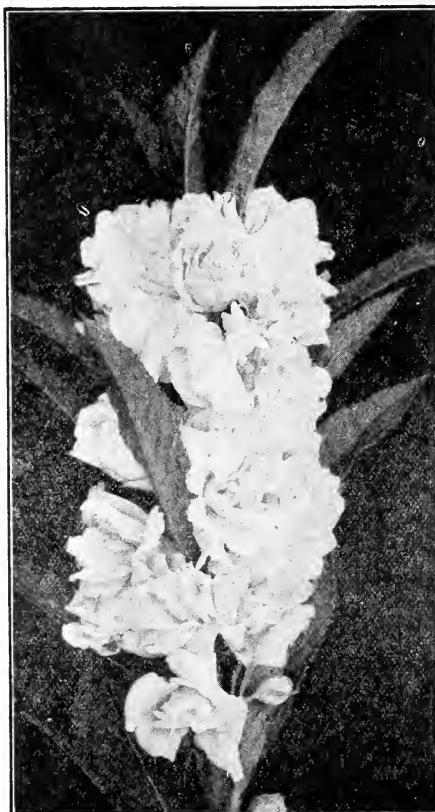
AMERICAN QUILLED (China Aster). The familiar double Aster with quilled petals. Exceedingly showy and excellent for cutting for vase decorations. The large, brilliant, daisy-like flowers with yellow centers are produced in profusion. Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.60.

EATON'S IMPROVED SEMI-PERENNIAL BRANCHING ASTER.

This is the finest late Aster we can recommend. The deep, heavy incurved flowers are borne on rigid stems often 2 feet and more in length. The colors are superb and can be used to advantage as a cut flower. What we offer is not the aster which is usually known by that name, but something much superior, as we are extremely critical in the selection of specimens for seeding. During the past season we have received numerous testimonials on the strength of the quality of this Aster.

White Shell Pink Lavender Rose Pink
Purple Crimson Choice Mixed
Each, 10c per pkt.

Our Collection (1 pkt. each of above six), 50c.



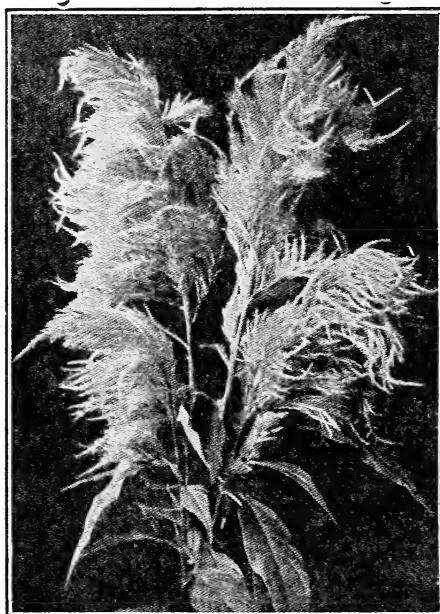
Double White Balsam.

CLARKIA. Annuals of easy culture; planted in large groups they are very bright and effective, and the long graceful sprays are good for table decorations.

Single Mixed. All colors. Pkt. 5c.

Double Mixed. All colors. Pkt. 5c.

CELOSIA. The **Cockscombs** are tender annuals, requiring good soil. The Cockscomb form will produce a larger comb by cutting off the side flowers and leaving one head only to a plant. If cut before they fade, the head may be preserved during the Winter. 12 inches across. In flower for 90 days. Pkt. 10c.



Celosia.

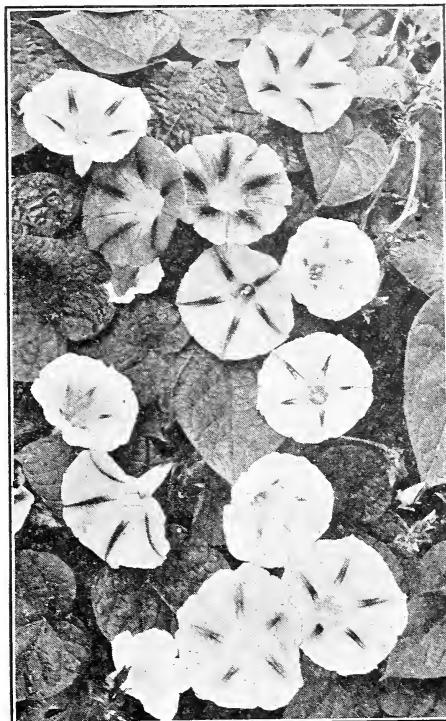
COSMOS. Every year this flower makes more friends. Both flowers and lace-like foliage are grand for cutting. Growing 4 to 8 feet high from seed. In flower for 30 to 40 days. See illustration. Valuable for screens.

Early Flowering. Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c.

Giant Perfection. Flowers of perfect form, great size and beauty. White, crimson, dark pink, white tinted rose. Mixed, pkt. 10c; oz. 50c.

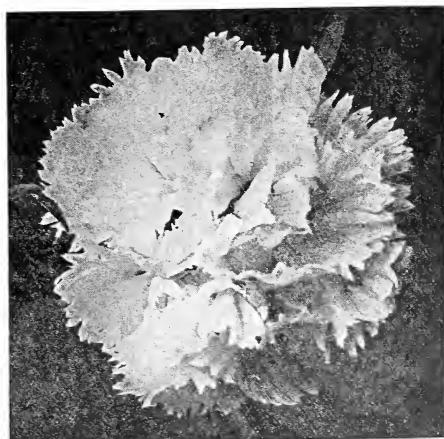
CONVOLVULUS (Morning Glory). A. No climber is more popular than is the Morning Glory for covering trellis or unsightly back fences. They grow 15 feet high and bear very abundantly brilliant flowers of various colors. Soak the seed for two hours in warm water to hasten the germination. Of easy culture.

Mixed Varieties. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25 cts.



Convolvulus.

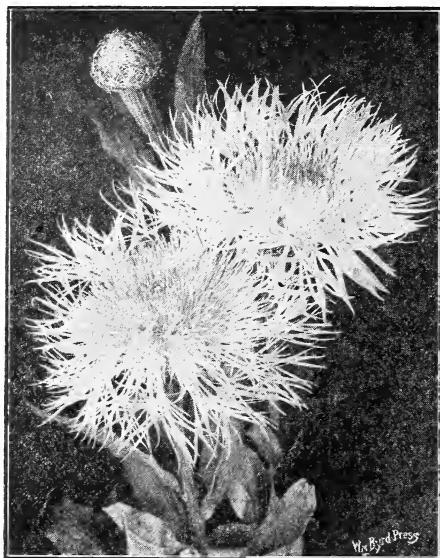
JAPANESE MORNING GLORY. These are much the handsomest flowers in Morning Glories, of gigantic size and in colors ranging from snow white to carmine, through every shade of blue and purple to nearly black, also marble, striped and splashed sorts. The vine is not quite so vigorous a climber as the old-fashioned Morning Glory. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.



Carnation.

CARNATION. H.H.P. General favorites for their delicious fragrance and diversity of colors. Keep blooms picked, to make them live longer.

Double Mixed. Pkt. 10c.



Centaurea.

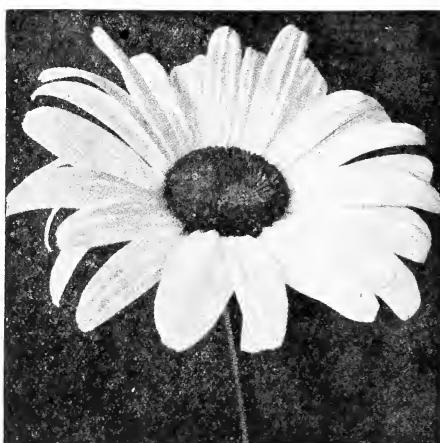
CALLIOPSIS. These very handsome and showy plants are of the easiest culture. Excellent for cutting.

Mixed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c.

CENTAUREA GYMNOCARPA (Dusty Miller).

A. Valuable because of its silvery foliage, and graceful drooping habit of growth. Half hardy perennial; one-half to two feet high. Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c.

LEUCANTHEMUM HYBRIDUM (Shasta Daisy). One of the finest perennials for permanent garden decoration. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$2.00.



Shasta Daisy.

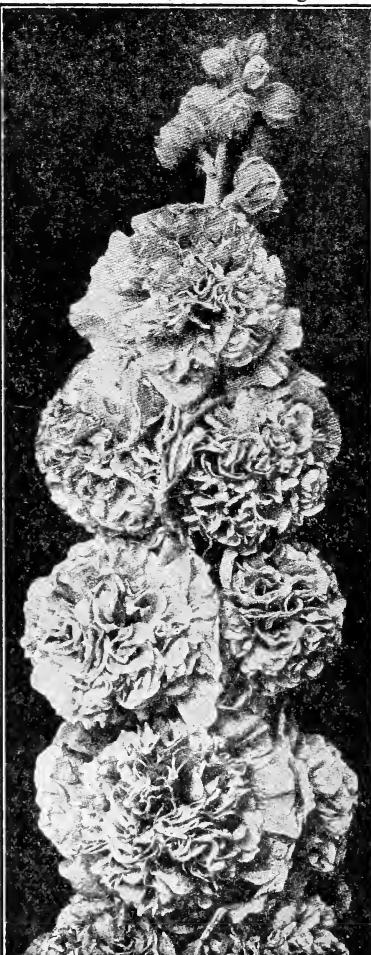
DAHLIAS (From Seed). There is no more fascinating flower to raise from seed than the Dahlia, for the result is a series of surprises; seed should be started in the house from February till May, and the young plants should not be set outdoors until danger from frost is past.

Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

DIANTHUS (Pinks). H.A. and H.B. Of rich and brilliant coloring, great productiveness and delightful fragrance, well adapted for bedding, also fine for cutting.

Double China. Pkt. 10c; oz. 65c.
Double Mixed. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c.
Single Mixed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c.

DIGITALIS (Fox-Glove). H.B. and H.P. Statelily old-fashioned border plants, with dense spikes of large brilliantly colored flowers, and very showy. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00.



Eaton's Pride of Canada Hollyhock.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA (California Poppy). One of the most beautiful and showy of garden flowers. When grown in masses, scarcely any plant produces a greater degree of splendor. Easily raised from seed. Sown in Autumn, the growth is of increased vigor. California State flower. Diameter of plant growth 20 inches. Blooming 60 days. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c.

GAILLARDIA. Half-hardy, free-flowering annuals. The flowers are a very showy combination of orange, crimson and purple, blended and streaked in various markings. They are good bedders, being strong, constant bloomers through the whole Summer. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c.

GILLIA. H.A. Pretty dwarf plants with small charming flowers, good for massing and rock work. Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c.

GODETIA (Satin Flower). A most attractive bushy little annual plant with bright flowers opening in the morning and closing at evening; very effective in gardens; not serviceable as a cut flower; height 15 inches. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c.

HOLLYHOCK. One of the most popular and desirable of hardy perennial plants; excellent for planting among shrubbery or forming a background for other flowers; 6 to 7 feet. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.50.

KOCHIA (Summer Cypress, or Mexican Fire Bush). *Trichophylla*. An easily grown annual, which grows into a cypress-like hedge, with feathery green foliage; at the approach of autumn the foliage turns to a deep red color; 2 to 3 feet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c.

LARKSPUR (Annual). Splendid flowers of easy culture; sown in May outdoors they will be in full bloom in July; graceful fern-like foliage and slender spikes 3 feet tall with double rosette flowers; fine for cutting or garden decoration.

Dwarf Rocket. Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c.

Tall Rocket. Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c.

HYACINTH BEAN (Dolichos). A rapid-growing annual climber, flowering freely in erect racemes, followed by ornamental seedpods; for covering arbors, trellises, etc. Sow the seed in the garden in May, where they are to remain; 10 feet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c.



Eschscholtzia (California Poppy).

LOBELIA. This class of plants is of great beauty and adapted to many varieties of ornamental purposes. The annuals do well in baskets, vases, etc., where graceful, drooping plants are desirable. The compact, almost globular varieties are used for edgings, beds, pots, etc. No garden can be complete without some of the new varieties of Lobelias.

Erinus gracilis. Trailing plant, with blue flowers. Pkt. 5c; oz. 75c.

MYOSOTIS (Forget - Me - Not). Although biennials these flower the first year from seed. Sown in spring they flower in the fall; if wanted for spring flowers sow in July and transplant in the fall; 1 foot.

Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

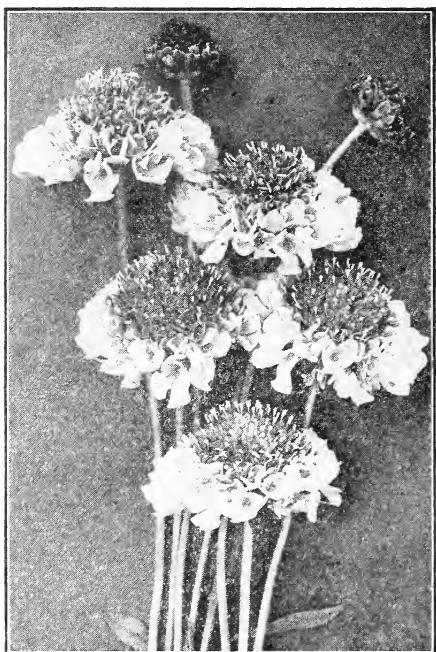
MIGNONETTE. No annual is a more general favorite than the Mignonette. Its modest, sweet-scented flowers recommend it to every one. One of the easiest culture, it adapts itself to all situations. Finds a place in the greenhouse or conservatory, in a box or pot on the window, or in the open ground in Summer. Blooms till Fall.

Mixed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c.

Allen's Defiance. Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c.



Dianthus.



Marigolds.

MARIGOLDS. Showy annuals of easy culture. The flowers of the African variety, in its perfection, are equal to the double Dahlia. The French, as double as a Ranunculus, in appearance and texture not unlike the richest velvet. *Signata pumila* is of compact, globulous growth; the flowers, yellow and orange, cover the entire outer surface of the plant. In bloom for 90 days.

Dwarf Mixed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c.

Double African. Pkt. 5c; oz. 75c.



Mignonette.

NASTURTIUMS. The Nasturtium, with four or five other ornamental plants, leads everything else in the garden. These flowers require next to no care and thrive best in rather poor soil, enduring heat and dry weather remarkably well. No flower is as desirable for table decoration. Every housewife prizes the seed pods on account of their pungent, peppery taste, and feels her pickles incomplete without them. The flowers are of all colors, from deep chocolate to nearly white, and blossom in the greatest profusion until killed by frost. They are very effective when planted in borders, also well suited for vases and baskets. Do not let a Summer pass without having a bed of these refreshing flowers. You cannot but love them if you know them. No more trouble to grow Nasturtiums than to grow Lettuce or Peas or Beans. They bloom from early summer until killed by frost.

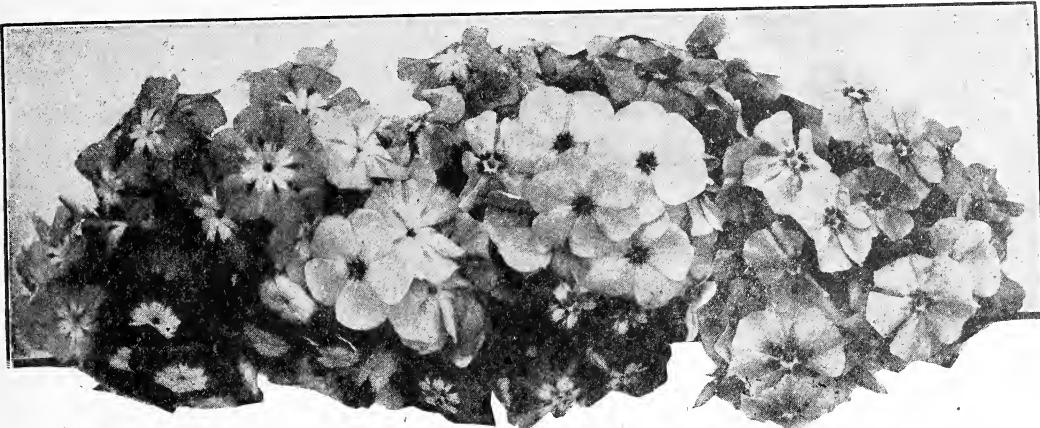


Nasturtiums.

Mixed Tall Sorts. A combination of many tall varieties; colors, white, cardinal, orange, rose, scarlet, etc. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

Mixed Dwarf Sorts. A mixture of the best dwarf sorts, producing when in bloom an agreeable effect; in colors of scarlet, crimson, bronze, gold and white. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

VARIEGATED LEAVED NASTURTIUM. Each plant grows in a neatly rounded bush. The light-green leaves grow so closely together as to overlap each other, and each leaf is showily variegated or marbled with silvery white. After the plants have made their growth they produce rather small but rich purplish-crimson flowers, which are shown to the greatest advantage against the background of brightly variegated creamy-white leaves of the compact plants. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; lb. \$1.50.



Phlox Drummondii.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII GRANDIFLORA.

This is the Large Flowering Class, and in all its varieties of colors and shades cannot be excelled by any annual for brilliant and constant display. Blooms from July to November, and should have rich, light soil. The seed may be sown in hot-bed in March and the plants planted out in June, or when the ground becomes warm may be sown just where they are to stand. No wonder these brilliant blooms are called Flame Flowers, as when planted in beds or masses, the plants standing four inches apart in each direction, they make a solid field of color. In the open garden the plants spread 20 and rise 12 inches high. In bloom 60 days. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.50.

POPPY. Every garden should have a good supply of Poppies. They fit in almost anywhere and the perennial varieties remain for years. Bracteatum, Iceland and Orientale are perennials, the others annuals. Sow seed in the open ground in the Spring or Fall. Will not bear transplanting. Most brilliant and showy flowers. 1 to 2 feet.

Ranunculus Mixed. All colors from crimson to white, mixed. 15 inches. Double. Pkt. 5c.

Carnation Mixed. Dwarf. Pkt. 5c.

Cardinal Mixed. Pkt. 5c.

PORTULACA. One of the most showy and beautiful of border flowers. The seed germinates freely and flourishes in almost any situation. Does not grow over 3 to 4 inches high, but spreads 2 feet wide. Anyone can grow it in any garden. In the open they make a gorgeous bed, as they love the hot sun and a sandy soil; bloom for 60 days. The double flowers resemble small roses.

Mixed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c.

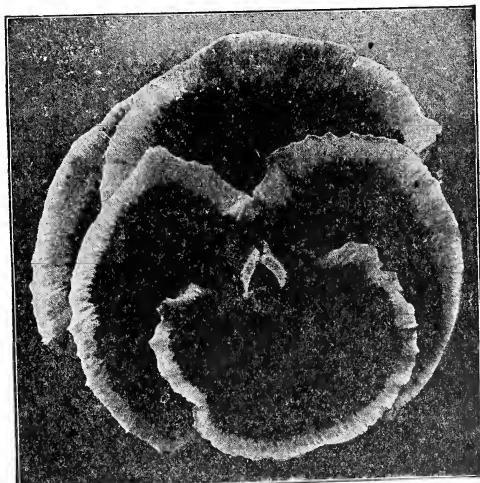
PANSIES. "Pansies for thought!" Have you ever thought how marvelously beautiful they are? Have you thought that no garden is complete without them? If not, try them this year and you will find them unsurpassed, and of unusual size. 6 inches high, plants 8 inches in diameter.

Seeds should be sown out of doors very early in the Spring or during August and the plants protected during Winter. The happy faces of these flowers cannot but brighten every home. They are in bloom 60 days after planting, and continue to bloom till after frost.

Eaton's Non Plus Ultra. This strain represents the highest perfection in the Giant Pansies. Growth of plant is strong and compact, stands warm weather. The enormous flowers are borne well above the foliage on strong stems, are perfectly round and contain the richest combination of colors that have been offered in Pansies. Pkt. 25c; oz. \$5.00.

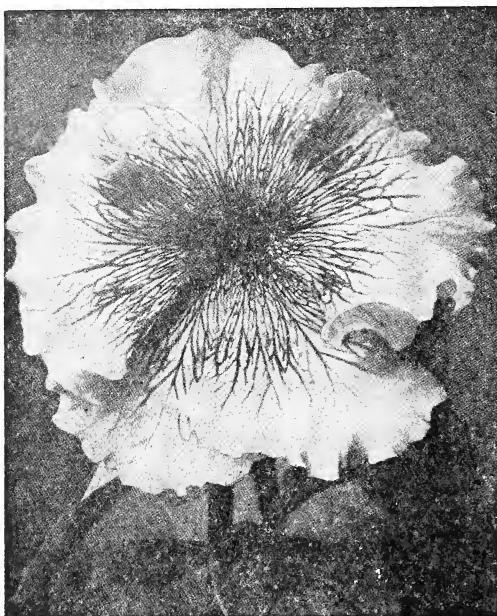
Eaton's Choice Mixed. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$2.50.

English Mixed. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$2.50.



Eaton's Non Plus Ultra Pansy.

We pay Postage or Express Charges on all Garden Seeds bought by the Packet, Ounce, or Quarter-Pound.

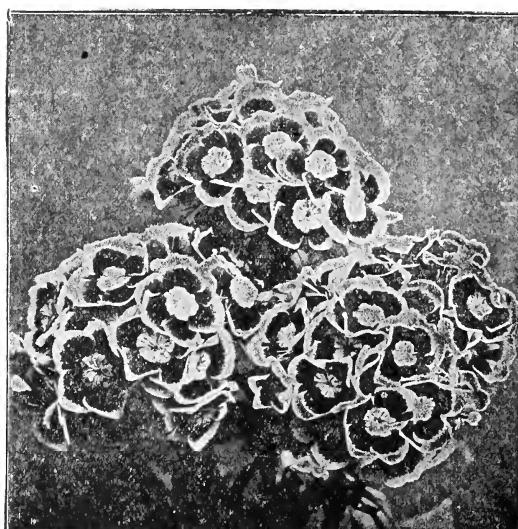


Petunias.

PETUNIAS. There is no more deserving flower than the Petunia. Quick to bloom in the early summer, it gives us a bright display long after the first frost has wrought its damage; seeds must be carefully handled as they are extremely fine, but the plants are of easiest culture. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.25.

RICINUS (Castor Oil Bean). These ornamental plants are used with great effect on lawns, as centerpieces in flowering beds such as cannas, etc. Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c.

SALVIA (Scarlet Sage). This popular bedding plant is impossible to be replaced. There is nothing more effective in the fall or mid-summer than these bright scarlet flowers. Seeds should be started either in the house from February till April or in hotbeds.



Sweet William.

Splendens. The popular sort. Tall growing plants with bright scarlet flowers; height 3 feet. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.50.

Eaton's Bonfire. A fine dwarf variety, from 2 to 3 feet high; forms a dense, compact bush, is a heavy bloomer. Brilliant scarlet. We especially recommend this sort of seed, which we grow every year on Bloomsdale to the extent of three acres. It is most brilliant and profuse in flowering. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$2.50.

SWEET WILLIAM. These flowers were favorites in our grandfathers' gardens. They bloom early in the Spring and continue in flower a long time. Plants are hardy and they will bloom in August the first and second years, and their number may be increased by dividing the roots. Colors run from purple to white.

Double Mixed. 1 foot. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c.

Single Mixed. 1 foot. Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c.

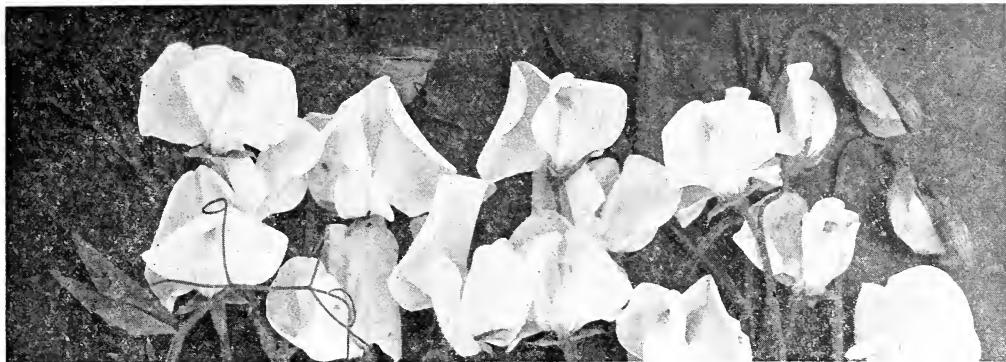


Salvia Splendens.

STOCKS. Stocks enjoy the reputation of having the most pleasing fragrance of any flower save the violet; some varieties are splendid for borders, others for cutting, and some for both purposes. To get the best results, sow from February till April in the house and transplant to small pots before setting out. The seeds we offer are hand-saved from pot-grown specimens and will produce a large percentage of double flowers.

Dwarf American. For bedding there is nothing more effective; dwarf compact growing plants, producing thick short spikes of elegant double flowers. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$3.00.

Large Flowering. This is the ideal stock for either garden, cutting or forcing under glass. Plants branch freely and produce from 10 to 15 heavy spikes of extra large perfect flowers; height, 2 feet. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$3.50.



Spencer Sweet Peas.

SWEET PEAS. One of the best loved of all flowers, and one which should be included in every garden, no matter how large or how small. In the many varieties in which they may be had, it is possible to get nearly any shade or combination of colors wanted and the beauty of the flowers well repays the slight work necessary to raise them.

Sweet Peas always develop the largest and best flowers and continue longest in bloom under conditions of a rainy season or under irrigation. On the other hand, hot, dry weather diminishes the size of flowers, causes them to fade and induces the vines to cease blooming, to soon dry up if not revived by rain, but after a good rain will make a display as attractive as at first.

White-seeded Sweet Peas are more delicate than the dark-seeded varieties, and under unfavorable conditions of soil and rainfall or drought do not germinate as freely as dark-seeded, which are always hardy.

Sweet Peas of any variety will generally bloom in 60 or 70 days after they germinate; one ounce being sown to 10 feet of row.

Eaton's Choice Mixed. We blend this ourselves from only the Giant Waved Spencer varieties, including a number of new hybrids of exquisite colors and shades; we are sure this mixture will give absolute satisfaction. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

Apple Blossom. Bright rose, wings white flushed rose. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.

Emily Henderson. An early free blooming, white. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.

Blanche Ferry. Bright rose, white wings, flushed pink. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.

SCABIOSA (Pincushion Flower). Known the world over as Mourning Bride. Is a well-known annual. Easy culture; blooms all the season. Fine for bouquets. 2 to 3 feet high. Pkt. 10c.

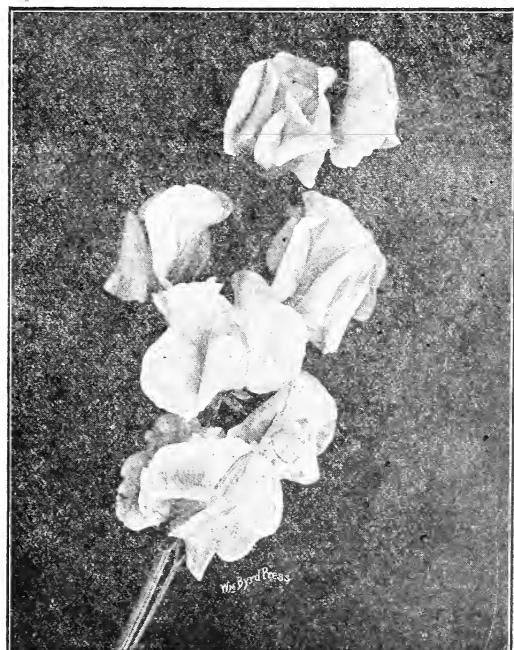
SUNFLOWER. A.

Double Dwarf Mixed. A large number of Double Dwarfed Sunflowers in mixture, containing every shade of yellow. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.

Mammoth Russian. The well known old-fashioned giant Sunflower. Pkt. 5c.

SPENCER SWEET PEAS. A development in Sweet Peas which is passing throughout the entire list of varieties, each old color and old form being enlarged and beautified beyond compare, and which in turn, when firmly fixed, will entirely supplant the old and familiar forms. The new habit is not fixed, but varies from 50 to 60 per cent true.

	Pkt.	Oz.
Black Knight	\$.10	\$.40
Asta Orr (Lavender) .....	.15	.75
Flora Norton (Bright Blue) .....	.15	.75
Countess Spencer (Rose Pink) .....	.10	.25
King Edward (Bright Crimson) .....	.10	.35
Marjorie Willis (Rose) .....	.10	.40
White Spencer .....	.10	.35
Primrose Spencer (Yellow) .....	.10	.35
Beatrice Spencer (Rose) .....	.10	.35



Eaton's Choicest Mixed.



Verbena.

VERBENA. The Verbenas are half-hardy perennials. No flower garden is complete without Verbena. Mostly upright, but when prostrate taking root freely where stems come in contact with the ground. Grand for bedding. In bloom 90 days.

Hybrid. Pkt. 5c; oz. 90c.
Mammoth. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00.

TALLFLOWER. While these are perennials, they are not perfectly hardy; the plants should be lifted late in the fall and planted in a cold-frame, and removed to the garden again in the spring; the flowers are fragrant and splendid for cutting; double varieties; 2 ft.; single varieties 1½ ft. Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c.

ZINNIA. A. For gorgeous summer and fall display the Zinnia is unsurpassed, the flowers are perfectly double, resembling Dahlias, and almost every shade of color. For bedding and massing they are particularly suitable.
Tall Double Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼lb. \$1.00.
Dwarf Double Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; ¼lb. \$1.00.

EATON'S OLD - FASHIONED MIXED FLOWERS

These mixed flower seeds embrace more than a hundred varieties of such easy-growing and pretty flowers as are suitable for forming a wild flower garden. They are very useful for woodland walks, roadsides, railroad embankments, and for sowing alongside of fences and on untidy bare spots of ground which are so frequently unsightly, and which, if properly cared for and kept free from weeds, can be made to produce a continual display of bloom during the summer.

Best Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

POPULAR HARDY CLIMBING VINES

AMPELOPSIS.

These are hardy plants, will grow in any location, and very rapidly. Each 25c; doz. \$2.00.
Veitchii. Clings very firmly to the side of a house or wall, and will soon form a perfect mass of foliage. Also known as Japan or Boston Ivy.
Quinquefolia, or Virginia Creeper. Called American Ivy and Woodbine; a very rapid grower; the leaves turn crimson in Autumn. This is a native plant, and the hardiest and most rapid climber.

AKEBIA QUINATA

A Japanese hardy climbing plant; handsome compound leaves with five leaflets; purplish flowers and purplish mottled berries. Each 30c.

BIGNONIA (Tecoma)

Bignonia radicans, or Trumpet Vine. A hardy, strong-growing climber, with large trumpet-shaped, orange-scarlet flowers. Each 50c.

HUMULUS HOP VINE

Lupulus. The Hop has fine, large, three-lobed leaves, rough on both sides, giving a fine shade and making an excellent arbor or screen plant. Each 25c; doz. \$2.50.

CLEMATIS.

The Clematis makes a rapid growth, and produces its beautiful showy flowers in the greatest profusion.

Clematis paniculata. Flowers pure white, star-shaped, about one inch in diameter, and borne in large clusters on stiff stems from 4 to 6 inches long. Each 25c.

Large-Flowering Varieties.

Henryi. The best white variety. A strong grower, and is very hardy; a perpetual bloomer. Each 50c.

Jackmanni. Large, intense violet-purple flowers, from 4 to 6 inches in diameter. Each 50c.

Madame Edouard Andre. Fine bright crimson. Each 50c.

HONEYSUCKLE.

Halleana (Hall's Japan Honeysuckle). A strong grower and constant bloomer. Flowers open white, changing to buff; very fragrant; delicate looking; a choice variety. Each 35c; doz. \$3.50.

WISTARIA MAGNIFICA.

Strong, rapid grower, desirable for trellises, porches, etc. Flowers light purple, showy, produced in long racemes. Each 50c.

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS

CANNAS

Gorgeous bedding plants; almost indispensable for lawns, public parks, etc. They grow well in any soil, but for best results should be planted in rich soil, mixed with well rotted stable manure. We offer them in strong plants from 3-inch pots, ready for delivery after April 1st, at prices as follows: Each 25c; dozen, \$2.00.

ALPHONSE BOUVIER. Crimson; 5 feet

FLORENCE VAUGHAN. Green foliage. Rich golden yellow flowers dotted red; 5 feet.

FIRE BIRD. Glistening bright scarlet. Large flowers. Each 50c; dozen, \$7.00.

KING HUMBERT. King of the Bronze leaved Cannas. Orange scarlet flower. 35c each; dozen, \$2.50.

MME. CROZY. Rich orange scarlet flowers, edged with bright golden yellow; 4 feet.

PRESIDENT MYERS. Rich cherry carmine flowers, bronze foliage; 4 feet.

VENUS. Gay rosy pink, with mottled border of creamy white.

WM. SAUNDERS. Bright scarlet, produced in great clusters; 4 feet.

CALADIUMS

Very effective for beds or groups, especially in lawns. An abundance of water and plenty of rich manure is essential. When full grown they stand 6 to 8 feet high, and bear immense light green leaves, 3 to 4 feet long, and 2 to 2½ feet wide. Plant in April and May, putting the top of the bulb several inches below the surface. Each 15c to 25c; \$1.50 to \$2.50 per doz.

GLADIOLUS

Very attractive, easily grown. They give gorgeous effects in mixed beds, massed in large clumps, or planted in clusters among shrubs, roses, etc.

Any good soil is suitable and planting can be done in April, May or June. Plant 6 inches apart and 3 to 4 inches deep.

AMERICA. A beautiful variety, soft lavender pink in color, with full symmetrical spikes; one of the best. Each 5c; dozen, 50c; 100, \$3.00.

AUGUSTA. Pure White, Blue Antlers. Each 5c; dozen, 35c; 100, \$2.50.

FAIR MAID. Lavender pink. Tall strong grower, large flowers, a great multiplier. Each 10c; dozen, \$1.00; 100, \$7.50.

CHIEFTAIN. Tall, flowers very large bright pink with dark throat. A great forcer. Each 10c; dozen, \$1.00; 100, \$7.50.

EXTRA EARLY RED. The first to bloom under glass or in the field. A great flamboyant red; 3 to 4 spikes to each bulb. Each 10c; dozen, \$1.00.

BARON J. HULOT. Dark velvety purple. Each 10c; dozen, \$1.00; 100, \$7.50.

BRENCHELYENSIS. Intense fiery scarlet. Each 5c; dozen, 50c; 100, \$3.00.

PRINCESS. Brilliant scarlet crimson, with 3 white blotches on lower petals. Each 10c; dozen, \$1.00; 100, \$7.50.

EATON'S CHOICE MIXED. All colors. Each 5c; dozen, 50c; 100, \$2.50.

DAHLIAS No garden is complete without these. Of a great variety of beautiful shades and colors, and easily grown. We offer them in strong plants from 2 inch pots, for delivery after April 1st. We have in stock the following varieties in all colors:

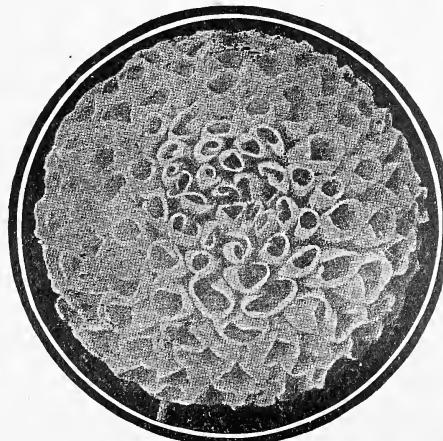
Single. Each 20c; dozen, \$2.00.

Cactus. Each 25c; dozen, \$2.50.

Decorative. Each 25c; dozen, \$2.50.

Double. Each 25c; dozen, \$2.50.

TUBEROSES. Double Pearl White. 5c each; 40c dozen.



DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING A HOTBED

In the vicinity of Newark from the first to the latter part of March is quite early enough to make a hotbed. The time must vary according to the latitude. Use fresh horse manure, and add to this, if possible, one-third to one-half of its bulk of leaves. Mix them thoroughly, tramping down the mass in successive layers, and form into a large pile, so that fermentation will proceed.

In two or three days fermentation will be apparent by the escape of steam from the heap. Now turn again, and allow the heap to remain until the second fermentation commences. Make a pit 2½ feet deep, and of a size suited to the number of plants required. The pit will be better if built up of brick. It should be located in a dry, sheltered spot, facing the south or east, if possible. Hotbed sashes are usually 3x6 feet, and one or two sashes will give early plants enough for a small family. The frame of the bed should be 18 inches high at the back and 12 inches in front, which will give the proper slope to catch the sunlight. Crosspieces should be placed for the sashes to slide on, to facilitate opening and shutting the frames.

When everything is ready, the manure is placed in the pit and trodden down firmly in layers to the required depth, 2 to 2½ feet. Then put on the sashes and keep the pit closed until the heat arises. At first it will probably be 100 deg. or more, which is too hot to sow the seed in; but in two or three days it will subside to 90 deg. or a little less, when the soil may be put on to the depth of 6 to 8 inches. Try the heat by plunging a thermometer into the manure.

The soil should be of well-rotted sod (or common garden soil will do), mixed with about a third of fine old manure; and in this the seeds may be sown thinly in drills 2 to 3 inches apart, and afterward (as soon as out of the seed-leaf) either thinned out or else transplanted to another frame. Air must be given every mild day by raising the sashes at the back.

Water with tepid water whenever necessary, and during cold nights and snow storms keep covered with mats or board shutters. Tomatoes, Peppers, and Eggplants should be sown in a separate frame from Cabbage, Cauliflower and Lettuce, as they require more heat. Hotbeds may be made on the surface of the ground, if the manure extends a foot wider on all sides than the frame.

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

Slug-Shot. A non-poisonous powder, applied by dusting on the plants. Non-injurious to animals or fruit and vegetables treated. Effective remedy for potato bugs, beetles, slugs, cabbage worms, etc. Lb. 20c (P. P. 2 lbs.); 5 lbs. 55c (P. P. 6 lbs.); 10 lbs. \$1.00 (P. P. 11 lbs.); 25 lbs. \$2.45 (P. P. 26 lbs.); 125 lbs. \$11.75; per barrel of 250 lbs. \$23.00.

Tobacco Dust (Fine). For fumigating, dusting, etc.; also a fertilizer and preventive against insects in the ground around roots of trees, etc. Lb. 10c (P. P. 2 lbs.); 5 lbs. 35c (P. P. 6 lbs.); 10 lbs. 60c (P. P. 11 lbs.); 100-lb. bag \$3.00.

Tobacco Stems. For fumigating greenhouses and conservatories for the destruction of green and black aphid, etc. 100-lb. bale, \$3.00; ton, \$45.00.

Pyrox. A creamy paste. Mix 1 pound to 5 gallons of cold water. Safest all-round spray for killing leaf-eating insects. Prevents blight and fungous troubles without injury on potatoes, garden vegetables, fruit trees, etc. Lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.50; 25 lbs. \$5.75; 50 lbs. \$10.75; 100 lbs. \$20.00.

Lime-Sulfur, Dry. The new and modern form of Lime-Sulfur solution from which the water has been evaporated, leaving the dry Lime-Sulfur in concentrated form, requiring only the addition of water to produce a spray possessing all of the well-known virtues of the Lime-Sulfur solution. This is not a substitute for Lime-Sulfur solution but is an actual Lime-Sulfur in dry powdered form possessing all of the advantages of Lime-Sulfur solution with none of its disadvantages. Is less bulky, lighter, easier and more convenient to handle, will not freeze and is cheaper than Lime-Sulfur solution. For dormant spray use 10 to 14 lbs. to 50 gals. of water. For summer spray use 2 to 3 lbs. to 50 gals. of water. Lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.15; 25 lbs. \$4.50; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

Bug Death. A non-poisonous insect-killing powder in high favor, rapidly displacing paris green for cabbage and tomato worms, cucumber and potato bugs. Acts as a fertilizer as well as an insecticide. In powder form, applied with bellows or powder gun, 12 lbs. per acre. Lb. 20c (P. P. 2 lbs.); 3 lbs. 45c (P. P. 4 lbs.); 5 lbs. 60c (P. P. 6 lbs.); 12½ lbs. \$1.35 (P. P. 13 lbs.); 100 lbs. \$10.00.

Arsenate of Lead (Paste Form). For spraying trees and shrubs against attacks of leaf-biting insects of all kinds. It adheres well to the foliage, does not readily wash off by rain, and does not injure tender foliage. Remains well suspended in solution, so that an even distribution is obtained. Being white in color it shows just where it has been applied. Is rapidly replacing paris green. Use from 3 to 5 lbs. to 50 gals. of water, according to directions. (Not mailable.) Lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$2.00; 10 lbs. \$3.50; 25 lbs. \$6.50; 50 lbs. \$12.50; 100 lbs. \$24.00.

Arsenate of Lead (Dry Powder). This form extensively used. Is easily suspended in water. 1 lb. equals 2 lbs. of Arsenate of Lead in paste form. Use 1 lb. to 50 gals. of water. (Not mailable.) Lb. 65c; 5 lbs. \$2.75; 10 lbs. \$5.25; 25 lbs. \$12; 50 lbs. \$23.00; 100 lbs. \$45.00.

Black Leaf 40. An effective insecticide for sucking insects such as plant lice, aphid, red spider, leaf hopper, thrip, etc. Dilute 2 teaspoonfuls to a gallon of water and spray. 1-oz. bottle 25c; ½ lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$2.50; 10 lbs. \$10.75.

Bordeaux Mixture (Liquid Form). A fungicide for mildew, blight, rust, scab, and all fungous diseases. One gallon makes 50 gals. of spray. (Not mailable.) Pt. 40c; qt. 60c; gal. \$1.50; 5 gals. \$6.50; 30 gals. \$28.00; 50 gals. \$40.00.

Bordeaux Mixture (Powder Form). As above, but used at the rate of 1 lb. to 5 gals. of water, as it is in powder form containing no water. (Not mailable.) Lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$2.00; 10 lbs. \$3.50; 25 lbs. \$8.00; 50 lbs. \$15.00; 100 lbs. \$28.00.

Bordo-Lead. An excellent combination of 50 per cent Arsenate of Lead Paste and 50 per cent Bordeaux Mixture Paste. Has the virtues of best gelatinous Bordeaux (fungicide), combined with the virtues of the highest grade Arsenate of Lead (insecticide), giving a combination which will in one operation kill the insects and prevent blight, mildew, and rust. It sticks like paint and remains on the foliage, insuring results. (Not mailable.) Lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.00; 25 lbs. \$6.00; 50 lbs. \$11.50; 100 lbs. \$22.00.

Kerosene Miscible Oil. Better than kerosene emulsion. Mixes easier, and contains 80 per cent kerosene. Use for all soft-bodied insects. Dilute 1 part oil to 16 parts water; for ten plants 1 part to 36 parts water. (Not mailable.) Pt. 45c; qt. 65c; gal. \$1.65; 5 gals. \$6.00; 50 gals. \$50.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS FOR DIFFERENT MONTHS :: THE SEEDS TO PLANT AND WHEN TO PLANT THEM

JANUARY.

This month is generally a period of rest for the farmer, but a wideawake man will realize that it is also the beginning of a busy Spring season, and will make preparation to push ahead the moment work begins. He will prepare hotbeds, prune trees and grape vines, top dress asparagus, haul all the manure he can get, and plow as much land as possible; get ready for the coming season and make out a list of seeds wanted for the Spring.

FEBRUARY.

If weather opens get ready for the early crops. Remember that **VERY EARLY** and **VERY LATE** crops bring the most money. Sow cabbage, tomato, lettuce and beet seed in hotbeds for transplanting, also sow a few early radish in same.

Toward the end of the month sow out doors early peas, spinach, and Spring kale; plant onion sets and lettuce plants. Prepare lawns and sow lawn grass, sow Winter oats and all grass and clover seeds, also rye for grazing; sow Canada peas.

MARCH.

Outdoor work begins this month. Select light mellow soils with Southern exposure for earliest crops; sow all kinds of garden peas, radish, beets; also parsnips, carrots, spinach, parsley, asparagus and salsify; transplant cabbage, tomato and lettuce plants; sow in hotbeds pepper, eggplant and tomato seed. Make water-melon hills, plant Irish potatoes, asparagus and onion sets, sow Spring kale, spinach and mustard.

APRIL.

Most all crops can be sown this month; if not already done, sow peas, onions, radishes, asparagus, beets, carrots, parsley, parsnips, salsify. Bear in mind that to be a successful gardener you must have a supply of fresh vegetables during the whole season, and to accomplish this seeds should be sown in succession. Sow celery in a finely prepared moist bed.

Sow all kinds of Herbs. Plant Snaps, early Corn, set out Tomato, Cabbage, Lettuce and Pepper plants. Plant Irish Potatoes; prepare your land for Potatoes well, and buy only the choice, selected stock for seed, as this is a very important crop. We recommend the use of fertilizer in the place of too much manure for this crop.

Bed Sweet Potato plantings. Late in the month sow Mangel Wurzel for stock. Begin planting Corn crop. Sow extra early Black-Eye Peas for market. Melons, Squash and Cucumbers can be sown, but with some risk.

MAY.

All tender plants can be sown this month. Plant Pole Beans, Snaps, Butter Beans, Sugar Corn, Melon, Squash, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Okra, and Salsify. Set out Tomato, Pepper, Eggplants and Lettuce Plants. Sow Tomato and Cabbage seed for late crop.

Set out Sweet Potato Plants, sow Millet and Cowpeas mixed for feed. This mixture yields large crops of hay and improves the land. Sow Kaffir Corn, Sugar Corn, Black-Eye Peas, Soja Beans, Navy Beans and Buckwheat. Finish planting Corn, also Cotton and Peanuts. Sow Cowpeas for fallowing.

JUNE.

Summer has now opened, and farmers can push ahead without fear of frost. Continue sowing and planting all varieties of vegetables to have them come in succession, always having something for the market and table. Sow Cabbage and Tomato seed for the late crop. Plant Sugar Corn for late roasting ears, also Water and Musk Melons; also Cucumbers for Pickles. Prepare for late Potatoes. Sow Beets and Pumpkins for stock food for winter. If stand of Corn crop is poor, replant with early Yellow Corn, such as Early Leaming or Early Dent. Sow Cowpeas and Millet for hay; also Kaffir Corn for chicken feed and fodder. Gather Onion crop if dry enough.

Toward end of month plant late Potatoes when suitable season offers. Plant second crop of Snaps, Butter Beans, etc.

Plant Navy Beans and Black-Eye Peas for Winter use. Keep Celery bed well weeded, as the plants are very easily killed by weeds.

Prepare land well for Celery by filling trenches with well rotted manure, mix thoroughly with soil and form even beds, selecting a moist bottom with heavy Chocolate loam.

JULY.

All seeds not already sown should be put in at once. Continue planting early Corn and Snaps of all kinds for late marketing. German Millet can be sown on good land. Plant out Celery plants, and if weather gets dry cover bed with fine manure to retain moisture. Also plant out late Cabbage and Tomato plants. Sow Rutabaga and early varieties of Turnips.

Finish planting late Potatoes and keep a good lookout for bugs, as they are very hard on late Potatoes. Dust with Paris Green and Slugshot at first sign of bugs. Corn can still be drilled to make fodder. Throughout the entire season your land should be kept well stirred and loosened, by continual cultivating, as the moisture is better retained. If the weather should continue dry, make frequent use of your roller.

AUGUST.

This is the month for the beginning of sowing of Fall crops. Sow all varieties Turnip seeds, also Spinach and Kale. Begin sowing German Clover; sow German Clover and Turnips together, thereby making two crops on the same land.

Cultivate well your late Potatoes and keep the bugs down. Throw a furrow or two to the Celery to get fresh moist soil next to the plants.

Turn under Cowpeas and sow a fall crop on same land. Harvest all crops matured and prepare land for next crop.

SEPTEMBER.

Preparation for Winter crops should begin in earnest now by all means; sow as much German Clover as possible, as no other crop is of more benefit to the farmer. If your Corn crop is cultivated level, it can be sown in the cornfield either for early feed in the Spring or for fallowing, making a good fertilizer. Gather in all crops that are ready for harvest. Sow Turnips, Kale and Spinach.

Sow Cabbage seeds for plants for Spring crop about the 21st of the month. Set out Potato Onion sets; sow Winter Oats, and begin sowing Grass and Clover. Rye and Wheat can also be sown. Hill up the Celery; save all hay and feed you can, so as not to run short in Winter.

OCTOBER.

This is about the last month any sowing should be done. Continue sowing German Clover whenever you can. A farmer's first thought should be plenty of feed for his stock; his second, how to improve his land. German Clover furnishes excellent feed in Spring when other feeds run low, and also makes a very valuable fertilizer when turned under. Gather in all crops that may still be out. Sow Winter Oats, Wheat, Grass and Clover and Rye. Plant out Cabbage plants for Spring. Plant out Trees, Vines and Strawberry plants.

NOVEMBER.

If behind time, still sow Wheat, Rye, Oats, Grass and Clover. Prepare compost heaps for Spring, and plow up all the land you can, to allow it to freeze out well during winter. Look to your lawns; sow Lawn Grass and protect it from the cold.

See that your stock is well and warmly housed, have plenty bedding, and protect your buildings in general; gather up all tools and farming implements and shelter them from the weather.

DECEMBER.

Farm work proper is over for the year. You should continue plowing and adding compost heaps. The main attention should be given to your stock; see that stables are warm, and attend to the feeding yourself. Repair buildings, implements and fences. Have everything in good order, and you will be able to enjoy the joyous Christmas-tide.

For Best Results Use EDWARD C. EATON'S Leading Brands of Fertilizers

SPECIALTIES

Special Strain Gradus Peas

Earlier, more dwarf and more prolific than any stock ever offered. This strain is the result of many years of careful breeding and trials, and is as near to what I consider the true Gradus Pea as it is possible to grow. Many market gardeners are having trouble with Gradus Peas that are too late, and too tall. My strain will grow two feet six inches high and will be fit to pick within a very few days of the Alaska. Its best point is its tremendous yield, due in some degree to the large size of the pods. It is the earliest wrinkled Pea grown. I recommend our strain most highly, and am able to offer it at a very low price. Pkt. 15c; qt. 70c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$2.75.

Long Island Wonder Potatoes

This new Potato will soon be as well known and as popular as Green Mountain is today. It will be promptly used in place of the Green Mountain as soon as tried beside it, because, under similar conditions, it will yield from ten to thirty barrels more per acre than Green Mountain. It has done this in several States, where tried by our customers during the past season. Price on application.

Copenhagen Market Cabbage

The most wonderful introduction for the market gardener in recent years. This Cabbage from the Island of Amagar, is ready for market earlier than the Charleston and nearly as early as the superb Jersey Wakefield. It is the surest heading variety in existence; as heavy and as hard as many of the late round or flat heads, often reaching a weight of seven pounds. It is a deep head, of the Danish Ballhead type and, therefore, can be planted thicker than most varieties. I have it direct from its original source—the Island of Amagar. Pkt. 20c; oz. \$1.80.

Eaton's Blood Turnip Beet

Root round, deep crimson, smooth outside skin. Early in development. An exceedingly choice variety, uniting both rare beauty and value. Try it. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.50.

Delicious Gold-Lined Rocky Ford Cantaloupe

Said to be the acme of perfection. Slightly oval; flesh thick, fine-grained and sweet; heavily netted over the entire melon. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

Imported Dark Green Telephone Peas

A new tall Pea. This is a vast improvement over the old Telephone. It grows a bigger yield, has darker colored pods, a more hardy constitution, and resists drought and blight better than any other late Pea. My aim for a long time has been to produce a dark pod Telephone Pea. My success has been more marked than I even dreamed, and this Pea is the market gardener's ideal for a tall, large-podded sort. Do not allow others to convince you that theirs is just as good. Get it from its first source. Ask for Dark Pod Telephone Peas. Pkt. 15c; qt. 65c; pk. \$4.50.

New Deep Dark Red Beet

I secure my seed from the largest growers of Beet Seed in the United States. For some years they have been seeking an improvement on the Detroit Dark Red. This year I am pleased to offer our New Deep Dark Red, which I confidently predict will shortly take the place of Detroit Dark Red.

A late Blood Beet, very dark color, bulbs uniform in shape, with a clean, small tap root. Be sure and include this variety in your order. It is going to replace Detroit Dark Red, and is a winner. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

Brussels Sprouts, "Hercules"

This fine, new sort is tolerably early, of dwarf habit (scarcely $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high), of robust and sturdy growth, and with large, round, solid Sprouts, beginning close to the ground. Desirable. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

Little Marvel Pea

This variety is as early as Nott's Excelsior or American Wonder, but produces a much larger pod, and the vines yield a much heavier crop. Its dark green pods are a more attractive color than the light green sorts. Pkt. 15c; qt. 70c; pk. \$5.00.

Laxtonian

One of the earliest dwarf Peas. Vines are vigorous, growing about eighteen inches high, well covered with large, even-sized pods averaging 8 or 9 to a vine and 9 to 10 peas in a pod. Quality of the best. Pkt. 15c; qt. 75c; pk. \$6.00.

USE THIS ORDER BLANK

We give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they are at once to be returned.

EDWARD C. EATON SEEDSMAN

SEEDS, PLANTS, BULBS, SHRUBERY, Etc.

10 and 11 CENTRE MARKET

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WE DELIVER SEEDS FREE by freight, express or parcels post at our option, to any freight, express or post office in the United States at the prices given in this catalog, providing your order amounts to \$10.00 or over, and at least half the order consists of seeds other than Peas, Beans or Corn. We also prepay transportation on all orders for ounces and quarter pounds. We sell only direct to the market gardeners. We do not charge extra for bags or containers. Half pounds are supplied at the pound price, half pecks at the peck price, half bushels at the bushel price.

Sixtieth Anniversary 1859---1919

EDWARD C. EATON

Seedsman

10-11 Centre Market,

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To Our Customers:—

Eaton's Seed Store is the oldest Seed House in the State of New Jersey. We have been selling for Sixty years. We always aim to please our customers by giving them the best seed that can be grown, and also thank them for their past patronage, trusting we shall see them again this season.

SPECIAL NOTICE

We carry a full line of choice Nursery Stock from our Own Grown Stock, also all kinds of Bulbs and Roots.

TRY OUR

Pulverized Sheep Manure

It is the Best for Lawn, Flower Garden, Vegetable Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and General Fertilizing.

Pulverized Sheep Manure is the ideal dressing for cemetery or private Lawns, Golf Courses, or wherever luxuriant growth of grass is needed. Our Sheep Manure contains all the ingredients necessary to promote plant life, and can be readily applied to the soil.

SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY
1859---1919

Edward C. Eaton

SEEDS, PLANTS, BULBS,
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